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The Catholic Register.

"Truth is Catholic; proclaim it ever, and God will effect the rest."—BALMEZ.

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REV. FATHER MOLPHY'S DEATH.

The Church of the Sacred Heart, Ingersoll,
Loves Its Pastor.

Widespread and profound was the sadness experienced in Ingersoll and vicinity on the afternoon of Wednesday last, when the report became general that Rev. Father Molphy was no more. The honest sincere grief at the loss of a pastor so highly esteemed and loved by all who knew him, was not confined to that parish; it was shared in by priests and people living at remote



THE LATE FATHER MOLPHY.

distances and in every portion of the dioceses of London. Rev. Father Molphy had done good work and brought comfort and sunshine into many families in the other parishes, previous to his appointment to Ingersoll, where he toiled zealously and unsparingly of his time or health, and where he laid down his burthen, to receive the rich reward promised to every faithful servant.

The late Father Molphy, was a native of Mullingar, County Westmeath, Ireland. Being of a studious and pious disposition of mind, he devoted his earliest years to the acquisition of a thorough knowledge of the classics and other branches necessary for promotion to the priesthood, for which he felt even then that he had a special vocation.

On the invitation of some relatives in New York city, he crossed the Atlantic in 1870 and entered the College of St. Francis Xavier, where two years subsequently he received the diploma of Bachelor of Arts. Continuing his serious studies of history and the classics, he was promoted later on to the honourable distinction of Master of Arts. Philosophy and theology were then entered into with such diligence and earnestness that his health broke down, and after some months rest and recuperation he went to Cincinnati, where he continued under able masters to make himself familiar with all the difficult questions discussed in the schools in Moral and Dogma in Mount St. Mary's Grand Seminary. Owing to his delicate state of health, induced by continuous brain work, he desisted for a time from college work, and finally came to London Diocese, where, after spending a few months of rest and confinement at Assumption College in Sandwich, he was adopted by Bishop Walsh and sent to the Grand Seminary at Ingersoll, where he

cal course, and was ordained priest by Right Rev. Bishop Walsh in his Lordship's private chapel, London, on the 16th July, 1875.

Father Molphy's first appointment to pastoral work was made a few days after his ordination, when he was sent as assistant to Rev. Dean Laurent of Amherstburg. Here he won all hearts by his retiring disposition, his courteous kindness to all, and his unflagging zeal in the pulpit and confessional.

In the important parishes of Strathroy and Maidstone Cross, of which Father Molphy was successively pastor, there are lasting monuments of his energetic zeal and sterling piety. In both parishes he erected costly parochial residences and improved the appearances of church and school, and left not a single cent of debt upon any undertaking of his care and forethought. The people of those parishes hold in cherished remembrance his many deeds of benevolence and God-like charity to all who felt the pang of want and the need of sage advice. The Parish of Ingersoll is especially indebted for many and untold blessings. In twelve years he almost extinguished a debt of \$10,000, which he found hanging over the church erected by his predecessor; he remodelled the schools and convent and brought back the Sisters of St. Joseph, who are now continuing the good work of training in practices of piety the youth of the whole parish entrusted to their charge.

It would be difficult to exaggerate, or even tell the whole truth, in speaking of the many noble traits that distinguished Father Molphy's character as a man, a priest and a citizen. His surviving sorrowing friends may be counted to-day, not only among the parishioners over whom he presided spiritually and morally for the last nineteen years, but among the priests and bishops of Ontario, who knew him but to admire his manly qualities and respect him for his priestly virtues.

Father Molphy was in the 44th year of his age, being born in June, 1851. He was an efficient member of the C. M. B. A., and, as President of the Grand Council in 1884, helped much towards promoting the speedy and wonderful success of that charitable and truly Catholic organization.

The funeral obsequies were held on Friday, the whole population of Ingersoll and vicinity, seemingly being interested in the melancholy proceedings. Protestants intermingled with Catholics in doing honor to the memory of the deceased priest.

At the conclusion of High Mass, his Lordship the Bishop of London, preached a very practical and impressive discourse from the text: "Eternal rest grant unto them, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon them." The Bishop spoke of the many claims their deceased pastor had on the gratitude of his people, whom for so many years he had edified by his piety. To how many families had he not brought comfort, consolation and happiness during his administration? Especially was he entitled to their affectionate remembrance for the zeal he displayed in the religious education their children were blessed with in his parish. The future of the Church in this country depended upon the training given to the children of our day and time. Father Molphy had spared no pains or expence to make their schools a model

in equipment and thoroughness, and he was assured the good and faithful pastor had already received his great reward. Yet their Catholic faith and piety should incline them to earnest prayer to God, that should any venial debt or imperfection remain unatoned for, He in His infinite mercy would shorten his hour of probation, and admit his soul to eternal rest.

There were present: Bishop O'Connor, London; Rev. Dr. Kilroy, Stratford; Rev. Dr. Flannery, St. Thomas; Rev. Father Ryan, the Cathedral, Toronto; Rev. Fr. Walsh, Our Lady of Lourdes, Toronto; Very Rev. Fr. Kehoo, V.G., Paris; Rev. Fr. Craven, Hamilton; Rev. Fathers Brennan, St. Mary's; Scanlan, Windsor; Lennon, Brantford; West, Goderich; Conolly, Biddulph; Corcoran, Lasalleto; Gahan, London; Brady, Woodstock; Quinlan, West Lorne; McCormack, London; Tiernan, London; Bayard, Sarnia; Muga, Corunna; Ronan, Wallaceburgh; McKewen, Strathroy; Cummins, Botwell; Northgraves, Windsor.

After the Office for the Dead was recited by the Bishop and priests in the sanctuary, High Mass of Requiem, Coram Episcopo, commenced; celebrant, Rev. Fr. Tiernan, Deacon, Rev. Dr. Flannery; Sub-deacon, Rev. M. J. Brady.

The church was crowded with a deeply impressed and solemn audience. The priests in the sanctuary alternating with a very effective choir, under direction of Rev. Fr. Bayard and Miss Allen, who presided at the organ.

DIYVUS.

Ingersoll Chronicle.

Rev. Father Molphy passed peacefully away yesterday (Wednesday) afternoon at a quarter to four o'clock. He was attended in his last illness by Rev. Father O'Brian, one of the Jesuit fathers who associated in the missions here a few weeks ago, and by Rev. Father Tiernan of the Cathedral, London, who has been the bosom friend of Mr. Molphy for the past twenty-five years. His death, which was a most edifying one, although not unexpected, will bring sorrow to all hearts. The funeral will take place on Friday, 23rd instant, at 10 o'clock a. m., to be conducted by the Bishop. About twenty priests of the diocese will be present.

Peter's Pence Collection.

An important letter has been received from Rome by the Apostolic Delegate, Mgr. Satolli, to be forwarded by him to the Archbishops, who are to distribute it to their suffragans. Heretofore, the Peter's Pence collected each year in every diocese have been sent directly by the Bishops to Rome. Now those collections must be transmitted to the Delegate. Moreover, any individual who wishes to make in his own name a more liberal contribution than he would ordinarily put in the diocesan collection, may do so by addressing directly to the Pope through the Delegate.

HOW TO CURE HEADACHE. Some people suffer untold misery day after day with Headache. There is rest neither day or night until the nerves are all unstrung. The cause is generally a disordered stomach, and a cure can be effected by using Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, containing Mandrake and Dandelion. Mr. Finlay Wark, Lyssander, P. Q., writes: "I find Parmelee's Pills a first-class article for Bilious Headache."

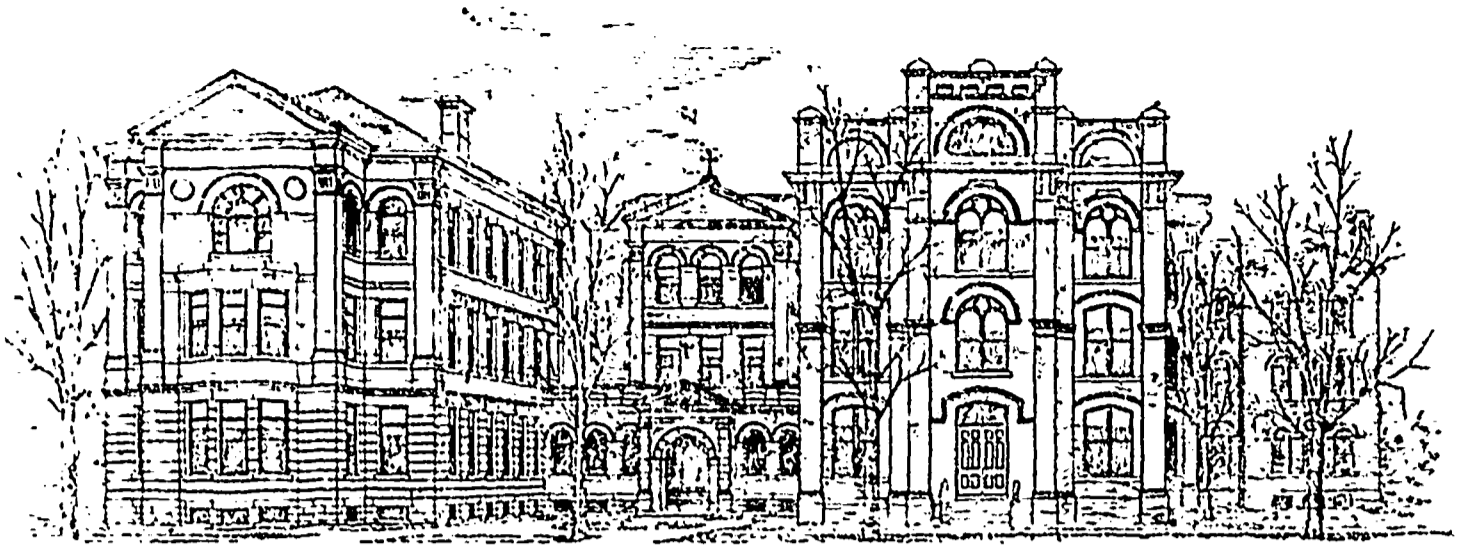
Senator Hoar on Archbishop Ireland.

"Although a dweller in Massachusetts, I claim property as an American and a countryman in Starr King of California, as I do in George Washington of Virginia. If I were a Presbyterian, I would claim a like property, as a Christian, in Starr King, the Unitarian, as in George Washington, the Episcopalian. No Athanasian creed can shut out my soul from the soul of George Herbert. No church politics can make my senses numb to the fragrance of that wreath of lilies, 'The Christian Year' of John Keble. When Archbishop Ireland, then Bishop of Minnesota, announced that, of the liquor-sellers in his diocese, less than 5 per cent. were of the Catholic faith, I wished to pay my profound homage to the man who had brought this to pass; I felt that his Christianity and that of my revered and beloved master, Dr. Edward Everett Hale, were, in essentials, very much the same. When somebody told Abraham Lincoln, during the war, that General Grant drank whiskey, he said he should like to send a barrel of the same kind to each of the other generals. I should like to send a barrel of Archbishop Ireland's theology to the other bishops. When the same man uttered in Washington, two or three years ago, his brave rebuke to the men who despoil our Southern fellow citizens of the glory of their American citizenship, I felt I should like to send some of our Protestant clergy to his Sunday-school. If the dear theologians have said anything unkind of us, let us hope they will think better of it when we meet them hereafter, where they will know even as also they are known."

A Bishop's Leisure Moments.

The Rt. Rev. Bishop Maes, has for several years, utilized his spare moments in arranging for the Bishops' Memorial Hall at Notre Dame, Indiana, an Ecclesiastical Genealogical Chart, showing the line of the episcopal descent in the Catholic Hierarchy of the United States. On the occasion of his recent visit to Notre Dame, Bishop Maes requested Professor Edwards to assist him in completing the work, and then the good prelates presented the fruit of his researches to be placed in a prominent position in the Bishops' Memorial Hall. The chart shows two principal lines of descent, both of which are derived from Rome. One comes through Archbishop Carroll, our first American Bishop who was consecrated in England by Bishop Walmesley, O. S. B. The latter was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Lanti, in 1756. The second line received the Apostolic succession from Bishop DuBourg, second Bishop of Louisiana, who was consecrated at Rome by Cardinal Doria Pamphili in 1815. Archbishop Purcell, of the Carroll line through Bishop Fiaget and Archbishop Whitfield, and Archbishop P. R. Kendrick of the Du Bourg line through Bishop Rosati, each consecrated sixteen bishops, the largest number elevated to the episcopacy by any one American prelate.

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ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL.

There is every reason to believe and to hope that the new addition to St. Michael's Hospital will be of such a character as to make its work one of the highest usefulness. It is only within the last thirty five years that the theory of hospital management has undergone those changes the results of which are made apparent in this southern pavilion. Previous to that time it might be admitted that the hospital was the least desirable place wherein to endure an illness. Now, the contrary is the case, and it may safely be said that such an institution offers a refuge to suffering humanity superior to what could be obtained at home by any but the very wealthy.

It is probable that always where there have been organized communities of any size there have been structures of some kind meant for hospital purposes.

There is evidence that Cæsar had a well arranged system for the care of his sick and wounded, and in pre-Christian times use was made of an island in the Tiber for the treatment of slaves who should be ill. Then there were the temples of Aesculapius, which were really hospitals, although no one was allowed to die in them, and certain classes of diseases were excluded. But it was during the Christian era that the work was entered upon in earnest. In the year 300 A. D. St. Jerome founded a hospital for pilgrims at Bethlehem. In the year 370 one was founded at Cæsarea and endowed by the Emperor Valerius. In 491 an hospital for the insane was founded at Jerusalem, and in the ninth century there were twenty four hospitals in Rome alone. The Hotel Dieu of Paris was founded by St. Landry in the seventh century, and the first English hospital by the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1080.

The Church therefore has a glorious record in the history of these works of mercy. Indeed, it is to one of the features of her monastic system of the ages of faith that the origin of the present hospital system is attributed. Every monastery had its infirmary, in the beginning a room in the monastery and later a separate building. In France in the year 1226 there were more than two thousand of such infirmaries. One splendid example of this class was founded in Milan in 1456 and is still in use, accomodating usually more than two thousand patients.

However much these institutions were needful to conserve the public health it became evident that in times of excessive distress arising from epidemics or other causes, hospitals, so far from allaying the mortality, rather increased it. This deplorable fact was due to circumstances attendant upon the nature of the construction employed, to ignorance of the effects of good or ill ventilation, of the evil attending any departure even the slightest, from exact cleanliness, and of the conditions which favored contagion.

Quiet was yet another element conducive to recovery often lost sight of. In 1787 the Hotel Dieu of Paris was perhaps the most extensively used hospital in the world. But owing to the non observance of precautions in these directions the mortality rate was very high. The surface space allotted to each patient was utterly insufficient. Often two, three, four or more persons were put in the one bed. The lack of effective means to carry off the refuse and deleterious incidental to the work was another source of evil. This undesirable state of affairs drew down upon the management of the Hotel Dieu and others of its character a very severe criticism.

It was about the year 1800 that people began to form an understanding of the movements of air currents, and, in consequence, of the value of pure air in the sick room. Until then the cost of heating was the primary consideration, and closed windows and disease laden air its unpleasant accompaniment. Since then the improvement in this respect has been more or less rapid. In 1860 the Herbert hospital, by many considered as a model, was built. It is of two storey construction, and consists of a number of separate buildings, pavilions as they are called. By this means the best effects of air and sunlight are combined with the minimum of danger of contamination.

Scrupulous cleanliness has ever been looked upon as one of the most necessary adjuncts in hospital treatment. The late Sir Morell Mackenzie told of a case where the management of an hospital thought to tear down the old building and erect a new one on account of the prevailing high rate of mortality. While the project was under consideration a new matron was added to the staff who by vigorously setting right every delinquency in this particular in a few months reduced the rate of mortality by one half. But the need for extraordinary care became impressed upon the minds of those engaged in the work only when Pasteur had proven by his investigation of germ life that particular forms of disease were due to the presence of these microscopic forms of life, and that the conditions could not exist without them. This at once indisputably proved the necessity for the most scrupulous care in avoiding the possibility of contamination. To such an extent has this safeguarding been carried that in the surgical operating room of one hospital all operations are performed under cover of glass.

It is gratifying indeed to know that when completed, as it soon will be, St. Michael's Hospital will have the benefit of all the very latest ideas of construction which go towards ensuring the important features that have been indicated. The present hospital will form the medical wing and the new pavilion will be the surgical wing. Between these are the offices of administration. The wards, which are

small, in accordance with the most approved ideas, are separated by solid walls of brick. The systems of ventilation and sewage are the most perfect possible. The building will be heated by steam, and all of the appointments of whatever nature are of the best that could be procured. The operating theatre will be in the rear of the new wing and has been designed with a view to leaving no areas which may not regularly be cleaned.

So long ago as 1618 the Church was caring for the sick and infirm in a primitive hospital at Montreal, and at the Hospital de la Misericorde at Quebec. In 1780 three hospital nuns came from old France on the same mission. Within a few months Catholics will be in a position to know that their Toronto Hospital so far from being open to the old time charge against hospitals in general, that they were the worst places to which one could go for treatment, is on the contrary the very safest haven to which they could fly in time of need. One would there secure not only constant medical attendance, but the other inestimable advantages of trained nursing, careful dressing where needed, warmth, quiet and pure air.

Irish Song Writers.

The Irish are pre eminently a nation of song writers. There was a time when the epic glory of Ireland, the prowess valor and heroic deeds of her children—found fitting expression only in the sublime form of a Milton or Homer. But with the advent of the spoilers of Ireland her poetry took a more lyric form and became an ode instead of an epic. Life passed from action to suffering and the heart overflowing with poignant grief sobbed its lyric sorrows through each home in the land. The vocation of the bard seemed to grow less honored, for the heaven-endowed office of song like everything else that was holy, suffered desecration and profanement under the hand and heel of the English Attilas who ravaged the land. Irish poetry then became subjective, voicing the sorrows and hopes of a people in bondage. What wonder therefore that the Irish songs even of to-day are set in a minor key. How could a voice of triumph issue from chains? "You have no 'Scots wha hae' or 'March of the Cameron men' in the songs of Ireland," said a Scotchman once to me; but he forgot as O'Connell once told the people of Edinburgh that Scotland gave but never received Kings; that she suffered but one religious persecution, and that massacres, miseries and penal laws which stain the pages of Irish history are an unknown quantity in the history of the land of Burns.

Yet out of all the sad gloom and hopeless nights which for centuries enveloped Ireland, the Irish heart has emerged with a freshness, buoyancy and sunshine all its own, and to-day the genius of Irish song strikes the

chords of Erin's love, freedom and joy with a firmness and soul-thrilling touch which recall the glorious triumphs of O'Carolan, the last of the Irish bards, as with face upturned, flowing locks and sightless eyes, he voiced in presence of the boy Oliver Goldsmith, the hopes, sorrows and glories of his beloved land.

In no other place has the truth of the saying of Fletcher of Saltoun, been better exemplified than in Ireland, for unquestionably the Irish song writer has been stronger than the English lawmaker. Just see what the Irish song writer did for the uprising of '98 and the '48 movement. Read the poem "Who fears to speak of '98," and then tell me if you will, that you are ashamed that your grandfather was a "Rory of the Hills." The songs of Mangan, Davis, McGee and Speranza, kept the fires of patriotism burning upon Irish hearths long after the crowbar of the landlord had levelled the thatched cabin to the ground.

Nor has the gift of Irish song writing gone out in our day. Alfred Percival Graves, author of "Kitty Bhan," "Fan Fitzgerald" and "Father O'Flynn," has glorified Irish scenes and Irish peasant life in the County of Kerry in forms which for melody, finish, grace and delicacy of spirit are unsurpassed by any lyrics of our day, while the rollicking, tender and patriotic songs of his brother poet from Cork, Hon. T. D. Sullivan, who has recently visited our shores—a greeting to his warm heart and kindly hand!—have been more potent than the strongest enactments of an English House of Commons. Nor in the warmth of his patriotic and poetic heart has the gifted ex Mayor of Dublin forgotten the Irish exile abroad. Under northern skies, "thin each "Shanty bright," cheered by the light of memory and love, the Irish exile sings "Deep in Canadian Woods We've met," and with thoughts set high above the toil of the day ever watches for the dawn of full freedom in the beloved land of his birth.

THOMAS O'HAGAN.

The Democratic minority in the Michigan State legislature is John Donovan, of Bay City. There are several good points about the Democratic minority. It is not likely to be troubled with internal dissensions; it will not be difficult to shape its policy, and any accession to its number will be a clear gain of one hundred per cent in voting power. Another good point about the minority is that hails from Hamilton, Mr. Donovan having been born in this city some fifty years ago. He is a builder, a total abstainer, a Roman Catholic, and bears the reputation of an upright honorable man.—Spectator.

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ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Questions as to Their Validity.

The Historical Aspect.

This seems to be an age of progress and ambition. Everyone who thinks himself of some importance seems to be anxious for notoriety and to come to the front in the battle of life, some even at the sacrifice of truth, sometimes of honor. Not to be behind the times I notice of late a strong determination on the part of certain members of the Anglican body to attempt to resurrect from the past proofs for the validity of Anglican Orders, and on the strength of those proofs they come forward as claimants to the honors of the Catholic priesthood, and ask to be recognized as true priests who have inherited the priesthood by unbroken succession. When taken to task, as they have been time and again, and confronted by the cold and stern facts of history, they recede a step and say "we are satisfied that our Orders are valid."

It is one thing to feel satisfaction, another thing to give proof. A man for instance, may be quite satisfied that he has a right to plead as a lawyer, but does this private conviction confer the right upon him to go before the bar? Certainly not. He must first prove his claim by producing proofs that he has a right to wear the gown and practice law to the satisfaction of those amongst whom he aspires to rank. If everyone who would be a Lord, is to be acknowledged as such because he is satisfied, that he is one, the House of Lords, bad as it is now, would then present a far worse spectacle to all concerned. They have a tribunal to pronounce upon all such pretentious claims, and no amount of satisfaction on the part of individuals can supply the defect if there is sufficient reason for withholding its recognition.

So it is with the priesthood. Facts are very stubborn things, and when sought for in the light of history, unfortunately for the Anglican claims, facts do not bear them out. From the one great fact of the old English rite for administering sacraments being mutilated, and for doctrinal purposes, almost destroyed by the so-called Reformers, on them lies the *onus pro-oundingi* to show that this mutilation has not invalidated the sacraments. For the last three hundred years they have been making feeble attempts to hold their ground, but, I think it must be admitted, so far they have hopelessly failed. The fact of their claims being practically rejected by the combined voice of the Eastern and Western churches who are acknowledged to have a true and valid priesthood, should have sufficient weight with the Anglicans to suggest a practical doubt as regards the validity of their Orders.

Putting the case squarely before the mind of every conscientious person it seems hard to consider it short of a sacrilege to exercise a ministry when there are weighty reasons for thinking that such exercise is a mere travesty on the most solemn acts of Christian worship. Can our Anglican friends be ever convinced that to attempt to administer sacraments, to take upon themselves the charge of souls without examining the stability of their claims to valid Orders, which they must know, do not stand the test of reliable history, is a responsibility of the greatest importance to themselves and may be followed by fatal consequences to others? So far, the only means we have of forming an opinion and coming to a practical conclusion on this important subject, is by appealing to history, which is open to all. But care must be taken to distinguish between true and false history. What does history say in this matter even in the mouth of Protestant historians?

The following are a few historical facts which are pertinent to the sub-

ject. As the validity of Anglican claims is based upon the valid consecration of Parker, the first Anglican Archbishop of Canterbury, by Barlow, until they clear away the doubts that hang over the latter's consecration, and establish their claims fully beyond all doubt, the validity of the Anglican priesthood must be disallowed. When Queen Elizabeth appeared on the scene, she immediately set to work to draw up a new rule of faith under the title of the Thirty-Nine Articles, and a new liturgy under the name of the Book of Common Prayer, both of which were made compulsory by law, the Sacrifice of the Mass being forbidden under fine and imprisonment and looked upon as a "blasphemous fable and dangerous deceit." A new rule also for consecrating bishops and ministers, was devised by Cranmer and adopted, which had to be changed in 1562, because even according to the Anglicans, it was considered insufficient to make a bishop. To show their disapproval of the Queen's interference with their sacred rights, the clergy in Council, 1559, drew up an act of faith in which they declared their belief (1) in the Eucharist; (2) transubstantiation; (3) Sacrifice of the Mass; (4) Divinely appointed supremacy of Peter and his successors over the Church; (5) the authority to deal with matters of faith and discipline belonged to the pastors of the Church and not to laymen. (Stryes Annals, p. 56.) Archbishop Meath, almost in the words of the venerable Bishop Fisher before him, spoke strongly in the name of the whole episcopacy against the act of supremacy they were asked to take by the Queen. They all refused, with the exception of Kitchen of Llandaff, and were summoned before the Council, imprisoned and deposed, by the civil power.

"The whole number of the clergy deposed stands thus: fourteen bishops already mentioned, three bishops-elect, one abbot, four priors and one abess; twelve deans, fourteen archdeacons, sixty canons or prebendaries, one hundred priests, well-preferred, fifteen heads of colleges in Oxford and Cambridge, to which may be added about twenty doctors in different faculties." (Collin, Eccl. History, vol. vi.) The Queen had successfully pulled down, now she began to build up. But how was a new Primate to be installed into the vacant see of Canterbury? Let us see.

According to the law of the land an Archbishop and two bishops, or at the very least, four bishops were required to make the consecration of a bishop legal. According to the law of the Church, at least three consecrated bishops were required for valid consecration, and for a lawful appointment, three English bishops acting in accord with the whole bench. Martene says, "a bishop is ordained not by one, but by all the bishops of the province. It is acknowledged that this rule is laid down upon account of heresies, lest the tyrannical authority of a single ordained bishop should attempt something against the faith of the Church." (Eccl., Rit. ii., c. i., art.) Now is it on record in the handwriting of Cecil, the Queen's Minister, that "there is no archbishop and no four bishops, therefore what is to be done?" What was done, or what could be done under existing circumstances? As not one single bishop from the ranks of the old English bishops, could be induced to lay consecrating hands upon Parker, the Queen was forced to have recourse to another expedient, fall back upon her Supremacy and seek her way out of difficulty as best she could. She had already deposed all the Catholic bishops, Kitchen excepted, who also refused to have anything to do with Parker. There were scattered over the country a certain number of ecclesiastics, suspended, and Bishops, excommunicated, mostly on the grounds of immorality. Four of this class named Barlow,

Scory, Covordale and Hodgkyns, who induced to come to her assistance to hand down to Parker apostolic succession. Not one of those men be it known, had charge of a bishopric at the time, for all four had incurred excommunication according to the law of the old English Church for their immoral life. (Members of religious Orders who attempted to marry incur excommunication by the 10th Can. Gen. Coun. Chalcedon. These four had been members of religious Orders.)

That Barlow was bishop *elect* there seems to be sufficient proof, but was he ever consecrated; if so, by whom? From that day to this not a fragment of documentary evidence has turned up, to show the day, the place or the fact of his consecration, but on the contrary the more research is made, the stronger the evidence becomes against the supposition that he was ever a consecrated bishop. Scory and Covordale beyond all question, had never been consecrated according to the rite of the old English Church, but according to Cranmer's Calvinistic rite which later on Anglicans themselves thought well to have recast. Hodgkyns was a real bishop, but was only an assistant at Parker's consecration. History tells us that Barlow was elected Bishop of St. Davids in April, 1536, and on the 21st of the same month his election was confirmed by Cranmer. On the 27th he was summoned to the House of Peers as bishop, and on May the 1st was enthroned in his See. Not a word here about his consecration. That he was not consecrated before his installation is further proved by the fact of his being styled Bishop *elect* of St. Davids on the 12th of June in an official document by Cromwell, the King's Vicar-General, who was in a position to know Barlow's official address. It was never the custom to style a consecrated bishop in possession of his see, as Barlow was, Bishop *elect*. In the Register is found an entry of Barlow's confirmation by Cranmer with a blank space left for his consecration. That blank space has never been filled up. What reason can be assigned for the omission of such an important entry if the consecration took place? According to the entry made in the Lambeth Register, Parker had four full-fledged bishops consecrating him instead of being consecrated by Barlow alone, which goes to prove that an attempt was made to dispense with Barlow as the connecting link in the Anglican succession.

Hadden, Barlow's great defender, fixes the 11th of June, 1536, as the latest date that his consecration could have taken place, but we have seen Cromwell alluding to him on the following day as Bishop *elect*. Why was he not referred to by his proper title by the worthy sire if he were consecrated bishop the day before? Stubbs in his *Registrum Sacrum Anglicanum*, who has produced documentary evidence in a number of difficult cases, Bonner's included, supplies none for Barlow. He refers to "Hadden on Branshall," who makes the gratuitous assertion that Barlow must have been consecrated on the 11th of June with the Bishop of Norwich, and that they took their seats together in the House of Lords, *Barlow taking the lower place*. But if both were consecrated together would Barlow not be entitled to take the *higher* place by virtue of his senior appointment. Cromwell's document, dated June 12th, to the Garter King at Arms, in which he described Barlow as Bishop *elect*, has since been discovered, which clearly proves that the consecration of Parker could not have taken place on the 11th and that Hadden's assumption is without foundation. We know, furthermore, that Lancaster, another reformer conferred orders on the strength of his election without being consecrated, and they were not called into question. Cranmer, Barlow's Pri-

mato, whose duty it was to see that he was consecrated, has laid down the following rules as valid for consecration, and upon which no doubt he was prepared to act: "In the New Testament he that is to be appointed Bishop or priest needeth no consecration by the Scripture, for *election* or *appointing* thereto is sufficient." (Collier, vol. ii., p. 49.)

But we have seen that in 1662 the Anglicans considered these rules insufficient for the consecration of a bishop and had them altered. Therefore if Barlow were consecrated according to Cranmer's Calvinistic rite, even from an Anglican point of view, the consecration would to say the least, be questionable. Recognizing the fact, then, that there were not three real bishops to consecrate, and that the old English rite for consecration was not used, but that in its stead Cranmer's Calvinistic rite which afterwards the Anglicans rejected on the grounds of insufficiency for valid consecration, our Anglican friends must not be surprised if those who have retained the Apostolic succession, the Greeks the Russians as well as the Roman Catholics look upon the Parkerite succession as open to reproach, and not having the true and inviolable seal of the priesthood stamped upon it in the beginning.

Dr. Stapleton, a contemporary writer, sums up the case with the following trenchant remarks; "Now the pretended Bishops of Protestantism, whereas the whole number of our learned and reverend Pastors for confession of the truth were displaced of their rooms, none being left in the realm having authority to consecrate Bishops or make priests, that being the office of only Bishops, by what authority do they govern Christ's flock? Who laid hands upon them? . . . Whither went they to be consecrated, into France, Spain or Germany, seeing at home there was no number of those that might and would serve their turn? . . . I say, therefore, by the verdict of Holy Scripture, and practice of the Primitive Church 'those men are no Bishops. I speak nothing of the laws of the realm; it hath been of late sufficiently proved they are no Bishops if they be tried thereby. But let them be tried by Scripture. . . . Your pretended Bishops have no such ordination as the ancient Bishops had, no authority to make true priests or ministers, and therefore neither are ye true ministers, neither are they any Bishops at all.'"

Great as the historical difficulties are, the theological ones are more glaring; to touch upon them now would occupy too much space. I may turn to them another time.

JOSEPHUS.

Mr. G. H. Jenkins, brother of the late Louis J. Jenkins, the well-known member of Parliament, is dead.

One of the most remarkable bets that were made in the result of the recent election in New York state was that between two citizens of Binghamton. The wager was offered \$100 to one cent, that Morton would defeat Hill, with this proviso, that for every Morton received in excess of Hill, the Democrat should pay one cent to the Republican. Thus; if Morton were elected by 10,000 plurality, the loser would pay \$100, but as Morton's plurality is now over 150,000 there is due \$1,500. The \$100 and the one cent were put up, and the winner insists upon exacting the full conditions of the wager.

So rapidly does lung irritation spread and deepen, that often in a few weeks a simple cough culminates in tubercular consumption. Give heed to a cough, there is always danger in delay, get a bottle of Buckle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and cure yourself. It is a medicine unsurpassed for all throat and lung troubles. It is compounded from several herbs, each one of which stands at the head of the list as exerting a wonderful influence in curing consumption and all lung diseases.

MIRACLES.

Their Possibility and Actuality.

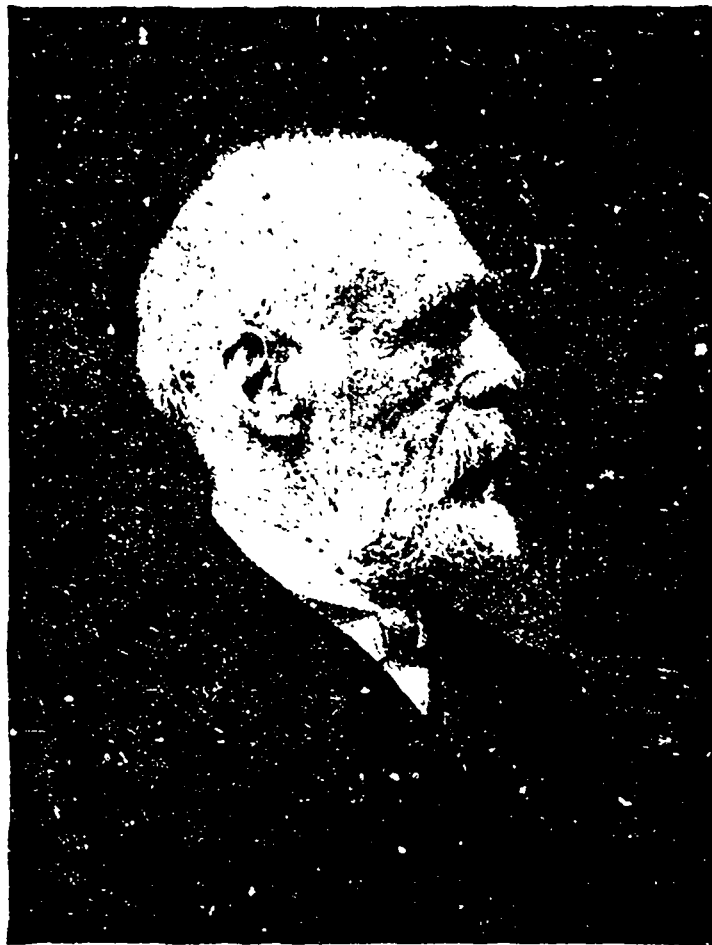
A Sermon at Holywell.

At the opening of the new St. Winifrede's Pilgrim's Hall at Holywell, Father Bernard Vaughan, S.J., spoke of the possibility and actuality of miracles.

Father Vaughan, in opening his address, having referred to the great and grand work done by his brother in religion, Father Chas. Beauleck (applause), said the people of the Principality were naturally Catholic and kept the faith handed down to them by Winifrede longer than the sister country. Coming to the question of miracles he said, strictly speaking a miracle was a sensible effect which was supernaturally wrought by the established Dispensation of God and which transcended all the productive powers of creative nature. There were men, whole classes of men, who said that the world had never witnessed such a sensible effect as that described. They summoned God to their judgment seat and declared that miracles were physically and morally impossible. However, if the God man worshipped was the sovereign Lord of nature, if what He could do directly by His own powers were not limited to the feats of nature, he could not see where physical impossibility came in. What He did by another, He could do by Himself, and more than this when it pleased Him. Nor could he see how miracles were mortally impossible if they did not defeat the end or the order set up by God for this work-a-day world, and if such action was not derogatory to the dignity and excellence of God. Now miracles could not interfere with the end of this world, for its proximate end was for man's use and benefit, and its ultimate end the glory of God. Nor could it imperil the order of the world or the stability of its reigning laws. For instance, if a blind man were to be cured, as he was the other day, by the water of St. Winifrede's Well, they need not be afraid that the occupation of the oculist was gone; and would it not seem strange, if God is man's Father, that He should never exercise His Fatherly power with exceptional indulgence when it seemed good to Him. As a matter of fact, there were no facts in history better established than the miracles wrought by Jesus Christ when he tarried in our midst. Pagans such as Celsus, Porphyrius, Jamblichus, Hieracus, and Julian, ascribed them to magic and the black arts, but neither Jew nor Gentile denied their possibility or even their actuality. It was no argument to say that Christ lived in an age of benighted darkness, for we all know it was called the Golden Age. Of course there were many pseudo miracles, many events called miraculous which were not impressed by the seal of God as supernatural. Each miracle before it could be endorsed as such had to be decided on its own individual merits. It was a question of evidence, and evidence had to be thoroughly well sifted before the sensible effect claiming to be a miracle could be pronounced to be one. The Church was very chary of admitting miracles. When she was asked to give her sanction and set her seal upon a miraculous work she asked two questions: "Did what you said to have occurred really happen?" Secondly, "Can that occurrence be ascribed only to supernatural agency?" If it were urged, said the speaker, that there were secret forces in nature of which we knew nothing and which might well account for the wonderful effect that had taken place, it would say that it was repugnant to common sense to first admit that there were hidden laws of nature which contradicted her known laws; consequently, if clay and spittle rubbed into the eyes of man born blind had the effect of bestowing sight to the man, we would say it was a miracle.

For, putting aside these marvellous exceptional cases, clay and spittle, when rubbed in the eyes of a blind man, invariably had the effect of harming and inflaming them. If clay and spittle, when made use of by Jesus Christ had that healing effect, how comes it that in the hands of scientists up to today such an effect would be despaired of. Christ prophesied that his followers should have power to do greater things than He had done. What he had effected by clay and spittle by a word or a touch or a look He could also bring about through the instrumentality of His disciples. The Catholic Church admitted the word of Jesus Christ and she believed not only that miracles were possible, but that they actually took place; not as frequently now as when the Church was young because,

which could be attributed to supernatural agency only. The blind saw, the dumb spoke, the lame walked the maimed were made whole, the crooked made straight. Yes, and from what he could learn, they had remained so. Nor could those cures be ascribed to the shock caused by suddenly plunging into the well, because some of them were the result of application of water to the eyes only. No doubt among the long catalogue of events which were chronicled there were cases of reported cures which did not bear investigation, but there seemed to be others which admitted of no doubt. The modern philosopher need not be afraid that because God was pleased to honour His servant Winifrede, virgin and martyr, by curing through her intercession some of the numerous pilgrims to her



T. D. SULLIVAN.

as St. Gregory the Great had well pointed out, "Miracles were necessary in founding the Christian Church in order that faith should strike root in the hearts of men; thus we water a newly-planted tree, but as soon as it has firmly fixed its root we cease to water it." If it were asked what purpose the miracles served, he would answer with St. Thomas "That the end of all miracles was the benefit of the whole." "A hidden end," said St. Augustine, "obtained by visible means. Man must be a willing partner in the process for justification to which it led, essentially implied rectitude of will. After further development of this point, the preacher said he had often been asked, "Do miracles happen at Holywell?" To this his answer was, with the Apostle, "Come and see." He himself had been investigating many cases since he had come to Holywell, and personally he was quite satisfied that miracles had happened and were actually taking place there that day. Effects, which he could not ascribe to the mere use of the water, or the consequent shock from it, or to morbid imaginations, had taken place at Holywell, and those effects seemed to him to be miraculous in many instances. The water in that well was ordinary water, with a temperature of 50 to 60 degrees, Fabr. People who came and plunged into it, or made use of it, have been in some cases instantaneously cured of obstinate ailments, which had baffled the skill of medical treatments for years. During the past month alone there had been scores of cures

shrine and well, that therefore the stability and fixity of the laws of nature were being imperilled. The world goes on in its ordinary laws as though Holywell had no existence. It was the exception which proved the rule. What consoled him as a priest most of all was the almost miraculous effects wrought in almost every instance in the soul of ailing pilgrims. Surely it was a greater work to overcome the ailments of the soul than those of the body, yet there is scarcely a case in which the pilgrim, whether cured or not cured, did not return from his visit to the holy well praising and glorifying God, resolving henceforth to hear His Word and to do His adorable Will, in sickness or in health, in life or in death. In conclusion Father Vaughan said he believed that the real explanation of the miracles at St. Winifrede's Well, during the past year, is to be ascribed to the dedication of England and Wales once more to Mary, giving her back her dowry, stolen from her three hundred years or more ago. God is pleased, and as Wales was the last to separate from the faith, He is making manifest His pleasure here from Holywell, from Wales, and from Wales throughout the nations the wave was spreading like the light from the sun in the heavens. When the world closes in darkness may our eyes open to meet Him Who will say, "Well done, well done."

The wife of Prince Bismarck died at Varzin early on the morning of Tuesday, the 27th instant.



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WORDS WITH WOMEN.

By Mrs. Emma O'Sullivan.

Some years ago the study of nursing with a view to practising it as a profession attracted a great many bright intelligent girls to the training schools for nurses. There are still a large number devoting themselves to this arduous profession, but not in the wholesale numbers of a few years ago. The labor is exhausting, the study exacting, and the skill obtained not always appreciated, while the glamor that romance threw upon the profession fades in intimate acquaintance.

The teaching profession has ever found earnest recruits from the sex who by right should certainly teach the younger portion of the community, but I do not think that among our Catholic young ladies there are as many as there should be studying the Kindergarten system. The course seems long, the extra time is grudged, the work of teaching the system laborious and exacting but it should be remembered with this that the work is fascinating, that one's enthusiasm is aroused and supplies unfailing energy. Froebel's disciples are all enthusiasts in his cause, are all missionaries willing to make sacrifices for the spread of his teachings. He would take the child in its beginnings while it is still swayed by impulse, before reason has given it self-consciousness and develop all the child's powers. Just as a bird flies, a fish swims, a child naturally plays, and it is by means of the child's plays he would teach. Action a child does not understand; he will imitate and repeat in his efforts to comprehend. This gives the kindergarten teacher her cue.

Impressions of the outside world come hurrying and confusedly upon the ordinary child. If order can be introduced in these impressions; if one thing is shown again and again as a model of form—a symbol; if the child handles it, plays with it, learns its properties, whether it rolls or can be made stand as he does when he is given the first kindergarten gifts of the sphere, the square and the cylinder, he grasps a true perception of these things and the next step will be a conception of things.

Love and Roses published by Whaley, Royce & Co., is a pretty new song with a catching refrain in Mazurka time. Both words and music are by Miss Lillian Forrest, a young Toronto Catholic, who is to be congratulated upon her success in producing so very pretty a composition.

League of the Cross.

Mr. J. Wright presided at the meeting of the League of the Cross which was held in their hall, Power Street, on Sunday, 25th instant. The entertainment committee reported that they had made all arrangements for the open meeting on Sunday, Dec. 2nd, and announced the following programme for that date:

Address—Mr. G. Duffy. Subject: Cardinal Manning and The League of the Cross.

R. J. Walbridge—Selections from *Fabiola*, Signors D. Alessandra and Margio. Harp. and Mandolin.

Sacred Duet. Messrs. Derham and Temney.

Recitation: Mr. P. Millar. Address—Martin Kenny of Lindsay. Subject. Life-work of John Boyle O'Rielly.

Adesto Fideles: Violin Selection—Mr. S. Derinsko.

A cordial invitation is extended to St. Joseph's League of the Cross, and to all readers of the CATHOLIC REGISTER. Meeting opens at 8 o'clock p.m.

The Rev. Father Hand, in his remarks, urgently requested the mem-

bers to attend in large numbers the quarterly Communion on next Sunday at 8 o'clock Mass.

C. O. F.

At a special meeting of Sacred Heart Court No. 270 C.O.F., the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas it has pleased Almighty God in His wisdom to remove from our midst by the hand of death our beloved pastor, Rev. Father Molphy, a man whose genial manner and sterling worth made him honored and respected by all who knew him.

And whereas he being the Chaplain of the Court since its organization, and though not actually a member, was still at all times deeply interested in all that concerned its welfare.

Therefore be it resolved that we as Catholic Foresters, while bowing to the Divine will, desire to place on record our deep sense of the great loss we have thus sustained, and would extend to his bereaved sister Miss Molphy, and to his other relatives our heartfelt sympathy in their sad affliction, and that in memory of our deceased chaplain, the charter of our Court be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Be it further resolved that this resolution be spread on the records of our Court, a copy sent to Miss Molphy and one to the Catholic Record and CATHOLIC REGISTER for insertion.

Committee { J. O. CALLAGHAN,
D. HOWE,
J. P. HENDERSON,
M. J. COMISKEY.

St. Joseph's Court, 370.

The first concert under the auspices of this Court was held in Dingman's Hall on the evening of Wednesday Nov. 21st, and proved a decided and gratifying success in every way. The hall was crowded to the doors, and the musical and other portions of the programme were well rendered and applauded.

As to Mr. Blake.

The cable sent to the New York papers, stating that Hon. Edward Blake would retire from British politics after the next general election, is quite incorrect. Mr. Blake's plans, according to his utterances at South Longford 10 days ago, were cabled on Tuesday last. This cable stated that Mr. Blake then said that he would stand for the Parliament, if he again was nominated for Longford. However, next session he wishes more freedom to visit his family in Canada. There is no question of retirement at present, however.

Sir John Thompson will reach London Thursday next from Paris and Rome, in which cities he has been passing the past fortnight. His mission to Paris was in connection with his daughter's studies, and his visit to the Eternal City was in the course of a sight-seeing tour, it is understood. When Sir John returns to London he will discuss fully with Lord Ripon the copyright question, in connection with which the deputation of London publishers yesterday urged Lord Ripon to continue to refuse to assent to the Canadian Act.

St. Alphonsus Club.

At the meeting Tuesday evening the inaugural address of the season was delivered by Mr. L. V. McBrady, president of the club, who reviewed the progress made since the organization of the club, and explaining its objects and methods of work. It had grown from a membership of ten to almost four hundred, and had opened a club-house for its members. This year it was intended to apply for incorporation, and to take steps toward the erection of a new club-house. Mr. McBrady's address was well received by the large audience. Other numbers on the programme of the evening were songs by Miss Burns, Miss Ella

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Also a Dramatic Performance by the Excelsior Club.

Entertainment begins at 8 15 o'clock.

Glionna's Orchestra.

Ronan, Mrs. John McGann, and M. A. D. Sturrock, and recitations by Mr. T. R. Wark and Mr. W. Ziller. Miss Fanny Sullivan and Miss O'Donoghue acted as accompanists, and the programme was agreeably interspersed with selections rendered by Glionna's orchestra.

Mr. Sullivan's Lecture.

This evening there will be an opportunity of hearing one of the most gifted lecturers of the present day, Mr. T. D. Sullivan. The subject of his lecture, "Fourteen Years of the British Parliament," is one which gives his ability as a word painter full scope, and those who hear him it is safe to say, will be brought in close touch with the doings of the British Parliament. Mr. Thomas O'Hagan the well-known Canadian literature, will read his poem of welcome to Mr. Sullivan, and not the least entertaining part of the programme will be speeches by Canadians who will be present. The play opened yesterday morning at Massey Music hall, and is rapidly filling up.

Precious Blood Sale.

The Annual Christmas Sale for the benefit of the Sisters of the Precious Blood opened at the Confederation Life Building on Monday evening with a grand concert. The hall was well filled and a very enjoyable evening was spent by all present. On Friday evening an entertainment will be furnished by the members of the Catholic Young Ladies' Literary Association. Refreshments are served every day and those who are in the habit of taking the mid-day meal in the city would do well to patronize the fair.

It is understood that Mr. Edward Blake will stand for the next Parliament if he is again nominated for Longford.

Truth says it is informed that the Queen has invited the Ozar and his bride to make a short stay in England next summer, and that the newly married couple will probably arrive here at the end of June.

A royal decree has been issued at Madrid abolishing public executions. The decree is said to have been issued because of the public exposure of the body of the Anarchist Salvator French, recently executed in Barcelona.

Cardinal Gaetano Adolphus d'Henlohe, brother of the new German Chancellor, was elevated to the purple in 1866. After having resigned the Cardinal-Bishopric of Albano, he holds the title of priest of St. Calixtus, an ancient church founder on the site where that Pope-saint was killed by being thrown into a well. His Eminence lives in the canonica or chapter house of the basilica of St. Mary Major.

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The Transfer Books will be closed from the 17th to the 30th November, inclusive.

By order of the Board S. C. WOOD, Managing Director, Toronto, 31st October, 1894.

LETTERS FROM BERMUDA.

LETTER XVII.

HAMILTON, March 8, 18—.

DEAR — My last letter was concerning the history of Ireland in Thomas Moore's time, and you desire to hear more about that period of suffering, those ages of tears and blood. Do you know what Voltaire says about the qualities which are indispensable to historians? Not that Voltaire is an authority; for I suppose, as he did not believe in God, he did not believe in the truth and honour of mankind. He says: "Quand on écrit l'histoire, on ne doit être d'aucun pays, et il faut se dépouiller de tout esprit de parti." But that is more easily said than done.

I must defer my bit of history till next time I write, as we have been visited by a terrific storm such as sometimes swoops down upon those sea girt isles and holds high carnival there, without "let or hindrance." I must tell you about this storm, and shall use Shakspere's words, which describe it well:

"I have seen tempests when the scolding winds
Have riven the knotty oaks, and I have seen
The ambitious Ocean swell and rage and foam

To be exalted with the threatening clouds;
But never till to night, never till now,
Did I go through a tempest dropping fire."

All these months old Winter has been masquerading in the garb of Autumn, aping the mildness of the lamb and the gentleness of the dove; but, as if enraged at his enforced exit, the old tyrant casts off the mask and appears in his true character. "Surly Winter, passing to the north, calls to his ruffian blasts and they obey."

"As yet the trembling year is unconfirmed,
And Winter oft at eve resumes the breeze,
Chills the pale morn, and bids his driving sleets

Deform the day delightless; so that scarce
The bitter knows his time with bill in-
gulfed
To shake the sounding marsh; or from the shore

The plovers when to scatter o'er the heath,
And sing their wild notes to the listening waste."

And "Spring still lingers in the lap of Winter." *Oh fie! Spring.*

On the 1st of March we had a grand performance by the elements, which kept us awake nearly all night. "The winds that now began to blow with boisterous sweep to swell the brooding terrors of the storm." It was a fearfully stormy night; but though the wind was so fierce, the air was pleasant and not at all cold.

"There is a voice in every viewless wind."

"The wind has a language I would I could learn!
Sometimes 'tis soothing, and sometimes 'tis stern;
Sometimes it comes like a low, sweet song,
And all things grow calm as the sound floats along."

Awake all night listening to the voices of the Tempest I composed a programme, which, when you have read, you may say, as Dryden said of Flecknoe, that

"I, in prose and verse, am owned without dispute,
Through all the realms of nonsense absolute."

Voila.

GRAND CONCERT BY THE ELEMENTS,
At Hamilton, March 25th, 18—.

Under the patronage of his Majesty King Boreas and his Court, King Neptune and Queen Amphitrite. Proteus and the Sirens Thetys and Calliope taking part.

I must describe it in verse, for "Poetry is the short-hand of thought," and who does not love poetry? George Herbert says:

"A verse may find him who a sermon flies,
And turn delight into a sacrifice."

"Well sounding verses are the charms we use
Heroic thoughts and virtue to infuse;
Things of deep sense we may in prose unfold,

But they move more in lofty numbers told,
By the loud trumpet, which our courage aids,
We learn that Sound as well as Sense persuades."

"Now began thunder, the clouds
From many a horrid rift abortive poured
Fierce rain with lightning mixt;
Water with fire, in rain reconciled;
Nor slept the winds within their stony caves,
But rushed abroad with stormy blasts."

And this is in the night—Most glorious night!

Thou wert not sent for slumber! Let me be

A sharer in thy fierce and far delight—
A portion of the tempest and of Thee!
How the lit bay shines like a phosphoric sea,

And the big rain comes dancing on the earth;
And now again 'tis black—and now the gleam
Of the loud hills shakes with its mountain mirth,

As if they did rejoice o'er a young earth-quake's birth.—*Byron.*

"When descends on the Atlantic
The gigantic
Storm-wind of the equinox,
Landward in his wrath he scourges
The toiling surges
Laden with sea-weed from the rocks:

From Bermuda's reefs: from edges
Of sunken ledges,
In some far off bright Azore;
From Bahama, and the dashing
Silver flashing
Surges of San Salvador:

Ever drifting, drifting, drifting,
On the shifting
Currents of the restless main:
Till in sheltered caves, and reaches
Of sandy beaches
All have found repose again."

"Almighty power upon the whirlwind rode
And every blast proclaimed aloud
There is, there is a God."

Cornet Solo—original composition by the
South Wind.

"Now here, the sighing winds, before un-
heard,
Forth from their cloudy caves begin to
blow,

Till all the surface of the deep is stirred,
Like to the panting grief it hides below;
And heaven is cover'd with a stormy rack
Soiling the waters with its inky black."

Anvil Chorus—extemporized by doors, windows
and shutters rattling, performing a castanet
dance and an air on the triangle with drum
accompaniment.

"Though the winds do rage as winds they
would,
And cause Spring tides to raise great flood,
It is an ill wind turns none to good."

Song—"Music of the Spheres," by the Wind
and Rain, rendered with spirit and dying
away in softly modulated echoes.

"The rain is
Dashing in big drops on the narrow pane
And making mournful music for the mind,
While plays his interlude the wizard wind
I hear the sighing of the frequent rain."

Song of the Cloud—rendered sweetly by Cal-
liope the Siren.

I bring fresh showers for the thirsting
flowers

From the sea and the streams;
I bear light shade for the leaves when laid
In their noon-day dreams.

From my wings are shaken the dews that
waken

The sweet birds every one,
When rocked to sleep on their mother's
breast

As she dances about the Sun.
I am the daughter of Earth and Water,
And the nursing of the Sky;

I pass through the pores of the Ocean and
Shores;

I change, but I cannot die.

CHORUS BY THE ELEMENTS.
There is a tongue in every leaf—
A voice in every rill—
A voice that speaketh everywhere,
In flood and fire; through earth and air,
A tongue that's never still.

SOLO BY THE EAST WIND.

Song—rendered by the melancholy East Wind
in soft, sad tones of melody.

"Be still, be still, poor human heart;
What fitful fever shakes thee now?
The earth's most lovely things depart—
And what art thou?"

Thy spring than earth's doth sooner fade,
Thy blossoms first with poison fill;
To sorrow born, for suffering made—
Poor heart! be still.

Thou lookest to the clouds—they fleet;
Thou turnest to the waves—they falter;
The flower that decks the ahrino, though sweet,
Dies on its altar.

And thou, more changeful than the cloud,
More restless than the wandering rill,
Like that lone flower in silence bowed—
Poor heart, be still."

SONG BY PROTEUS.

There comes the Father of the Tempest forth
Wrapt in black glooms. First joyous rains
obscure,
Drive through the mingling skies with
vapour foul,

Dash on the mountain's brow and shake the
woods

That, grumbling, wave below. The un-
sightly plain

Lies a brown deluge, as the low-bent clouds
pour flood on flood.

PART II.

Solo—"Murmurs of the Ocean"—by the
Prima Donna of Neptune's Theatre.

"Sleet! and Hail! and Thunder!
And ye winds that rave,
Till the sands thereunder
Tinge the sullen wave.
Winds that like a demon
Howl with horrid note
Round the toiling seaman
In his toiling boat."

Song—Quartette—by the Glee Club of Ne-
ptune's Court.

"What are the wild waves saying?"

Solo by Thetys the Siren.

"Oh the Summer night
Has a smile of light,
And she sits on a sapphire throne;
Whilst the sweet winds load her
With garlands of odour,
From the bud to the rose o'er-flown?"

But the Autumn night
Has a piercing sight,
And a step both strong and free;
And a voice for wonder,
Like the wrath of the thunder
When he shouts to the stormy sea!

And the Winter night
Is all cold and white,
And he sings a song of pain.
Till the wild-see hummeth,
And the warm Spring cometh,
When he dies in a dream of rain!"

By the Baritone of King Boreas' Vocal Society

In winter when the dismal rain
Came down in slanting lines,
And Wind, that grand old Harper, smote
His thunder harp of plues.

And tempests in contention roar
From land to sea, from sea to land;
And raging weave a chain of power,
Which girds the earth as with a band

A flashing desolation there,
Flames before thunder's way;
But thy servants, Lord! reverse
The gentle changes of Thy day.

The Angels draw strength from Thy glance,
Though no one comprehend Them;
The world's unwithered countenance
Is bright as at creation's day.—*GOETHE.*

Song by Signor Basso of King Boreas' Court.

Through woods and mountains passes
The winds like anthems roll,

Then comes with an awful roar,
Gathering and sounding on,
The storm wind from Labrador—
The wind Eurocydon—
The storm-wind.

Howl! Howl! and from the forest
Sweep the red leaves away!
Would that the sins thou abhorrest,
O soul! could thus decay,
And be swept away!

For there shall come a mightier blast,
There shall be a darker day;
And the stars from Heaven down cast,
Like red leaves be swept away!
Kyrie eleison! Christe eleison!
—*LONGFELLOW.*

The well-known recitative and air
of Daybreak, beginning "Cock-a-
doodle-doo," with a chorus of innum-
erable tribes of Feathered Songsters,
a solo, then a duet, then the full
chorus, swelled into grand harmony,
ended the entertainment. Amid the
chill and gloom of this laggard Spring
it was cheering to hear their merry
warble.

"The blackbird whistles from the thorny
brake;
The mellow bull-finch answers from the
grove;
Nor are the linnets, o'er the flowering furze
Poured out profusely, silent; joined to these
Numerous songsters, in the freshening shade
Of new-sprung leaves, their modulations mix
Mellifluous; while the love-bird breathes
A melancholy murmur through the whole"

After which we welcomed with plea-
sure the advent of the rain-bow:

"That gracious thing made up of tears and
light."

"What skillful limner o'er would choose
To paint the rainbow's varied hues,
Unless to mortal it were given
To dip his brush in dyes of Heaven."

"Look upon the rainbow and praise Him
that made it; very beautiful it is in the
brightness thereof; it compasses the heavens
about with a glorious circle, and the hands
of the Most High have banded it."—*(Eccles.,
chap. xliii.)*

"Triumphal arch, that fills the sky
When storms prepare to part,
I ask not provid Philosophy
To tell me what thou art."
And now comes "Tired nature's
sweet restorer, balmy sleep."

O! thou best comforter of the saddest heart
When fortune's spite assails—come, gentle
Sleep;

Thou knowest in soft forgetfulness to steep
The eyes which sorrow's taught to watch
and weep.

This is enough of poetry and non-
sense (not that poetry is nonsense,
however). "Fare thee well. May
the elements be kind to thee and make
thy spirits full of comfort."

I have received your welcome let-
ters—

Those winged postillions that can fly
From the Antarctic to the Arctic sky.

Senecca says in his *Epico* (4): "It is
by the benefit of letters that absent
friends are brought together."

"Kind messages that pass from land to
land,
In which we feel the pressure of a hand."

As you are so anxious to hear more
about Irish Home Rule and the Act of
Union, &c., I shall

Record for you this tale of pain,
The history of a modern Cain,
From age to age in tear-stained page.

But as "Brevity is the soul of wit,"
I will be brief, for

"Brevity is very good
Whether we are, or are not understood."

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—*Dr. H. F. MERRILL, Augusta, Me.*

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Hamilton.

The usual services at St. Lawrence Church were made more attractive last Sunday morning and evening by special music in honor of the fourth anniversary of the dedication. High Mass began at 9.30, Mgr. McEvay celebrating, with the Rev. Fathers Coty and Brady as deacon and sub-deacon. Mgr. McEvay delivered an interesting and very instructive sermon, taking as his text, "My eyes also shall be open, and my ears attentive to the prayer of him that shall pray in this place," II. Par. vii., 16. He explained how earnest and untiring the people were in their sacrifice and zeal when Solomon's temple was completed. Thousands of victims were offered, the priests were there, and the Levites gave the most attractive and exalted music, the composition of David, all this because the temple was set apart as a house of prayer. Now this temple, being in the old law, was merely a figure, a type of what we have to-day. Then the temple was revered only because it was there that holocausts and prayer were offered. Now we have the Son of God, Himself, offered on our altars, a sacrifice for the living and the dead. If in the old law they spent seven days, offering holocaust and incense, on the dedication. How much more fervent ought we be who have the Origin of all, offered every day to His Heavenly Father. In concluding his instructive address, Mgr. McEvay congratulated Rev. Father Brady on the zeal and prosperity of his congregation.

The music was excellent, a full orchestra under the direction of Mr. J. B. Nelligan being in attendance. It included Mercadante's "Kyrie," Lambillotte's "Credo," "Gloria" from Mozart's Twelfth Mass; De Monti's "Agnus Dei" and "Sanctus," and Lambillotte's "Ave Regina." The soloists were Misses Ryan, A. Scorey and L. Phoenix.

Vespers at seven o'clock were celebrated by Rev. Father Lehmanu. His Lordship Bishop Dowling was present, also Rev. Fathers Mahoney and Brady.

His Lordship preached a characteristically eloquent sermon. He stated that he was pleased to note the rapid progress made during the four short years of its existence. It stood as a monument of their Faith, their Hope and their Charity. He then told them just what a person to fulfil the commandments of God must be; that the essence of religion was sacrifice. He took opportunity to explain how easy it was to fulfil the obligation of the League of the Sacred Heart, and exhorted all to join it and further the work of God. After congratulating the pastor and the members of the parish on the great work done he gave his benediction. He then distributed the crosses and diplomas to the promoters of the League. There were twenty two promoters, with about three hundred and fifty members among the adults, and one hundred and fifty or one hundred and sixty among the children. After this he read the Act of Consecration. Then followed Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The music during the Vespers (Est), together with Lambillotte's "Magnificat" and "Tantum Ergo," was faultless. Mrs. Martin Murphy delighted the congregation with her perfect rendition of Millard's "Ave Maria."

The collection, a very liberal one, amounted to over one hundred dollars.

NOTES.

The ladies of St. Patrick's parish formed a Ladies Benevolent Society last Wednesday. The officers elected were as follows:—President, Mrs. A. F. Filgiano; Vice-President, Mrs. F. Quinn; Secretary, Miss M. Ronan; Treasurer, Miss M. Turner.

The young ladies of St. Lawrence Parish are already laying out their plans and preparing for the Christmas Tree which they intend holding in the

basement of the Church. They resemble in this respect their popular clergy, Rev. Fathers Brady and Coty, always on time in furthering any work intended to benefit the congregation. It is only reasonable to foretell a splendid success in the present undertaking.

The Ladies' Benevolent Society, which till the present embraced the three parishes of St. Mary's, St. Patrick's and St. Joseph's, will undergo a slight change. St. Mary's and St. Joseph's will still remain as one; but St. Patrick's will have an organization of its own, as this will allow the labor to be more equally divided. Everyone should encourage this commendable society whose object is to help the poor, especially as this winter promises to make more necessary their efforts in that line.

Last Friday evening the Choir of St. Joseph's Church assembled at the residence of Miss M. McHenry, their talented and popular organist, and enjoyed themselves in the good old way. The air rang with laughter and song and music till shortly after midnight, when the joyous company dispersed, feeling satisfied that they could not have enjoyed themselves better under any circumstances.

One evening last week a very pleasant time was spent at the residence of Mr. S. Cheeseman, King street west, by a number of the members of the I.C.B.U. of this city, together with a few visitors belonging to that organization, from Toronto. Music parlor games and refreshments were the features of the evening. The gathering separated at an early hour, all delighted with the hospitality of Mr. Cheeseman and his genial wife.

The Sodality of St. Mary's attended the funeral mass of one their most faithful and cherished members, Miss Marion Hennessey, on Monday last at the Cathedral.

Despatches received from the Island of Lombok to-day announced that the Dutch troops have captured the palace of the Rajah of Lombok, and that the rebellious Balinese are inclined to submit. Two Dutch officers and nineteen soldiers have been injured by the explosion of a powder magazine.

Before the year 1849 Catholicity was not tolerated in Denmark, only the foreign embassies at Copenhagen being allowed to have chapels which were attended chiefly by French, Spanish and Austrian Catholics resident in or visiting the capital. Since then, however, with freedom of worship has come growth. In 1860, when a Vicar-Apostolic was appointed there were 600 members of the Church in Copenhagen with 75 children in the Catholic school there, and a little congregation of 75 at Fredericia with a school of 15 children. Now the faithful in Denmark number more than 6,000, almost all converts. The Church has multiplied tenfold in thirty-four years and is still making progress in all direction among all classes. Lutheranism fades before it. The Holy Ghost abides with it.

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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1894.

Calendar for the Week.

Nov. 30—St. Andrew.
Dec. 1—St. Bibiana.
2—First Sunday of Advent.
3—St. Francis Xavier.
4—St. Peter Chrysologus.
5—Feria.
6—St. Nicholas.

The Uses of Untruth.

When the late Canon Kingsley repeated a calumny often uttered against Catholic priests, he made one tactical mistake. Instead of being content with charging that with the Catholic priests truth was not an essential thing, he went just a little farther and charged Father Newman with avowing the nauseous doctrine. In essence the straightforward Saxon Canon perhaps saw little difference between making a general charge and applying it to an individual. But that little difference was enough to bring forth Cardinal Newman's *Apologia pro vita sua*, in the first few pages of which the Canon received such a dressing down as perhaps never before was. It is Mr. Andrew Lang, is it not, who praises Kingsley's pluck for standing up again every time his antagonist knocked him down in this unequal combat. Newman himself regretted having been obliged to administer the drubbing, but as he afterwards said had he been mild about it the world would have believed the lie, and he had his own name to defend as well as the cause of truth. And when Kingsley died, the Father of the Oratory straightway said Mass for his soul.

It is possible that Cardinal Newman really overtook the falsehood and more than compensated for its utterance. Would that it might always be so. Our present business is to point out a piece of gross falsification on the part of a contemporary and to demand its correction.

In a late issue, (the last but one) the Orange Sentinel commented upon the recent New York elections and strove with its usual ingenuity to attach the blame for all the corruption in that city to the Catholic Church. It dilated upon the necessity of being a Catholic in order to obtain any civic employment and the consequent lack of fair play to those not of that faith. And to make the absurd charge yet more absurd it spoke of the services of "Orangeman Goff" who has routed out iniquity from its seat. It claims that Mr. Goff was appointed as the Attorney to the Lexow investigating committee because of his membership of the order and his unswerving Protestantism.

What must be the amusement of sensible folks who rave not, and what

the disgust of the Orange Sentinel, when we state the facts concerning Mr. Goff. An extract from a personal letter will do the thing:

"Mr. Goff is neither an Orangeman, an A.P.A., a Mason, nor a Protestant, but a simple uninitiated Catholic who may be seen every Sunday he is in New York and in good health at the High Mass at the Paulists' Church. He is an Irishman and has been a rebolly one at that. He was one of those who organized the expedition of the Catalpa for the rescue of John Boyle O'Reilly's companions in the Australian prisons. The New York press of all shades admit that he is a man of brains and capacity. There is no room in the A.P.A. organization for such a man as he. The way in which Mr. Goff came to be appointed to conduct the case for the people before the Lexow Committee was shortly this: When the demand for an investigation was made by Dr. Parkhurst and his friends it was put forward with the accompaniment that *in order to divest it of all suspicion of being an anti-Catholic movement*, the majority of the committee should be Catholics and the leading prosecuting counsel the best Catholic lawyer who could be got in the city. Mr. Goff appeared to answer the requirement."

How painful this sort of thing must be to our contemporary we can well imagine. Once a week it impugns every motive that animates a Catholic breast, repeats baseless fabrications, distorts facts, maligns the character of Popes and prelates, going calmly on in its work of preaching the gospel of slander and hate. Steal away the abstract basis of our character how much you will *Oh Sentinel*, but steal no more of our reputable public men, lest you be charged with it. And pray correct this one mistake and withdraw the inference you have made in your delusion.

It is in the face of the facts which our correspondent has outlined and while a judge is probing toward (not to) the bottom a mass of corruption created by Orange and P.P.A. councils in our own city that the Church is charged with these enormities. It is wise for the Sentinel to keep its readers' attention on New York, where they are having another lesson on Tweed's precept, "Every man has his price." It were a grievous thing to let the goats of the lodge think too much about Toronto. "Gentlemen," says the benign Thackeray, "Gentlemen of Mr. Disraeli's House of Commons has every one of you his price as in Walpole's or Newcastle's time—or (and that is the delicate question) have you almost all of you had it?"

The Hamilton Spectator of Nov. 24th says: A correspondent of one of the city papers complains that there are no Catholic papers in the public library. Several weekly journals, the organs of religious denominations, are on file there; but we are informed that they are sent gratuitously from the office of the publication. The Spectator would like to see at least one Canadian Catholic weekly in the public library—the *Catholic Register*, which is one of the best edited religious journals in the country, and can be read with interest and profit by Protestants as well as Catholics.

Irish Judge-made Law.

The Toronto Mail of last Saturday's issue, had what it considered a very humorous editorial on law as dispensed in Ireland. By way of comparison it instanced the case of an unlettered coloured Judge in the Southern States who "laid it down in opposition to cited statutes: 'In this court I make the law.'" In determining a settlement of disputes between Landlord and tenant in Ireland, the same amount of latitude is permitted which our Canadian Judges exercise almost every week in courts of Equity. How often do we not hear of learned judges determining the amount of money that wayward sons or derelict widows should receive whose names were not even mentioned in the will of a deceased husband or father. We have heard of cases in which legatees were compelled to accept one thousand or two thousand dollars, whereas the will of the dying testator provided for them a sum of fifteen or twenty thousand dollars. In Canada the judges who exercise legal discretion of this kind are commended for their wisdom. In Ireland no such extension of judicial authority is allowed by journals of the Mail species, which see nothing but the ridiculous and injustice in legal decisions that in any shape or manner favour the unfortunate Irish tenant.

The judgment so humorously written of by the Mail was lately given at the Michaelmas Sessions Co. Sligo by Judge O'Connor Morris. A Mr. Verschoyle sued sundry tenants for arrears of rent—some owing as much as six years rent. The Mail people are probably not aware that tricks of this kind are often practised by the most unscrupulous of landlords in order to make payment impossible, and to render the poor half-starving tenants easy and apparently just victims of landlord cruelty. The landlord can well afford to let five or six pounds run on year after year, which the tenant with a little extra exertion might have easily paid as the rent came due. But when through the landlord's hypocritical generosity, the rents have accumulated five or six fold with compound interest attached, the full payment of all arrears becomes an utter impossibility, and nothing remains for the hapless tenant but to walk out of his snug cottage into the drifting rain or snow of bleak November—it may be, as too often it has been, with a sick wife or a dying old father or mother and half naked children crying for bread and for shelter. The tenant must endure all this tamely and uncomplainingly in presence of a military force armed to the teeth, or he will have the old home of his fathers pulled down over his head, by the crow-bar brigade.

This horrible fate Judge O'Connor Morris averted from several deserving families whom the landlord had drawn into the meshes of the laws of evictions, by allowing the rents to remain unpaid for six or seven years. In Canada such debts would be outlawed altogether. No one thinks of collecting a note that has been outlawed. But the Toronto Mail has decreed that Judge O'Connor Morris was guilty of grievous wrong-doing and flagrant

injustice to the landlord when deciding that "it was intolerable that landlords should allow such arrears to accumulate." The humane judge was determined to protect the tenants from landlord rapacity, of which he has had so many and such cruel evidences in his judicial experience. He declared that "If he found in any case that six years was due, and if two years rent was tendered in discharge thereof, and not so accepted, he would adjourn the case from sessions to sessions, until he saw a settlement." And the Mail adds: "That is, until the creditor agreed to give up two-thirds of his rights, or of what was really his due." There is no pity for a man in this country who is so careless as to allow notes of hand to run on unclaimed until they are outlawed. And he cannot collect one cent of what is his lawful right to demand. We don't say that the man who signed the note and got the money is not bound in conscience to pay the debt, but we say he is not so bound in law. It is law, and not qualms of conscience, the Irish judge was administering.

The liberal, justice-loving Mail, infers from the decision of Judge Morris that were Home Rule granted to Ireland nothing but injustice and iniquity would prevail. The deductions are as follows:

"When such actions are performed with impunity under Imperial rule, what would happen under a Dublin Parliament? We should then see the millennium looked forward to by the dissatisfied Irish litigant reported by the London Spectator, 'When William (Mr. Gladstone) comes in we shall have no law and no police.' Common-sense capitalists wishing for security usually prefer a land of sinners to 'the Isle of Saints.' This probably explains why so much Irish capital is invested abroad."

Irish capital is invested abroad, chiefly in London, Paris and Monte Carlo, by English spendthrifts whose ancestors obtained the land from Cromwell or King William by right of conquest. Our nineteenth century civilization allows the conqueror to seize upon all government property, such as cannons, barracks, arsenals, etc., etc., but no private property is sequestered from the original owners. The English invaders of Ireland's soil not only seized upon the ramparts, arsenals and ships of war, but upon everything which a triumphant soldiery could lay hold on. The monasteries and colleges, abbeys and churches, were battered down by cannon ball or turned over to Cromwell's pious followers to desecrate first, and then to pray in.

Proprietors were driven from their lands and possessions, and compelled to seek refuge in Connaught, or in some foreign land beyond the seas. Most of Ireland's soil to-day is owned by English Lords or by London Guilds and Jewish syndicates. The Toronto Mail with a little knowledge of Ireland's sad condition could very easily explain why "so much Irish capital is invested abroad." The descendants of King William's and Cromwell's roopers who usurped lands of the rightful owners of the soil became spendthrifts and debauchees. They were obliged to borrow from London Jews large sums at exorbitant interests. The laws of primogeniture were annihilated by the encumbered estates act's provisions. So that the principal large proprietors of Irish lands to-day are foreigners to whom all the rents are drafted and sent out of the country—and this horrible state of affairs in Ireland, and not the righteous decision of Judge Morris, may explain to the readers of the Mail "why so much Irish capital is invested abroad."

Literature and Art.

Perhaps the most genuinely appreciative audience in Toronto this many years greeted Dr. Conan Doyle on the evening of his lecture in Toronto on Monday last. From Mr. Goldwin Smith who acted as chairman, down to the humblest of the admirers of Mr. Sherlock Holmes, every one of the large audience had a personal interest in the great story teller. There was nothing in the lecture that was particularly new to many of the audience, but there was the satisfaction of hearing the modest story of the lecturer's progress in literature from his own lips, and the modesty with which he told that story must have made him firmer friends everywhere.

It will doubtless be largely to the same feeling of interest in the man that we must look for the success of the lecture by T. D. Sullivan this evening. Mr. Sullivan is known to everyone as a man who has not only written songs that have kept alive the flame of hope in the breasts of his countrymen the world over, but he has suffered the ignominy of prison life rather than falter in his duty toward that cause. It will not be claimed for him that he is a great orator, as was his brother A. M. Sullivan, but he is a capital story teller who has lived among the scenes he purposes dealing with. He has been a part of the Home Rule movement ever since its inception and has known all its painful and hopeful vicissitudes. He deserves a bumper house, and the enterprising society who have conducted the arrangements with signal energy should receive generous support.

While we are going ahead in many of the branches of education, there seems to be too little real attention paid to the arts of painting and sculpture. There are a number of first rate workers in the field of literature who to a great extent portray Canadian conditions, and who are doing much to form the groundwork of a permanent literature.

In the matter of painting, particularly of landscape painting, it is a fact to be regretted that much of the work of artists held in highest repute among us is false in color. The yearly exhibitions of the Palette Club contain the new works of the men who get high prices. Some of them go on improving in producing pleasurable compositions, some make scarcely any advance upon their earlier work. The reason for this seems to us to lie in the fact that most of the better artists have made their studies in France or England and have received their ideas of atmosphere, color and foliage from men who had made original studies of the actual conditions in those countries. But the colors in French or English pictures do not portray Canadian landscapes. Consequently, our French taught artists are working from a confusion between Canadian actuality and French teaching. This does not prevent the making of pretty pictures but it robs them of any Canadian distinctiveness.

A pleasurable exception must be made this year in favor of the work of Mr. Carl Ahrens. His moonlight pic-

ture of an old Dutch farmhouse at Doon and the other two or three works he this year exhibits are faithful representations of our own country. That he manages to combine a certain ethereal aspect with his realistic effects shows only the more clearly that Paris is not an absolute necessity when genius is back of the brush.

The Quebec Schools.

The report of the Quebec Schools, extracts from which are given in another column, should prove interesting reading. There is a disposition to abuse the French Canadians for their lack of general education. This document makes it evident that the natural conditions are such as to make it impossible to pay good teachers or even to send the children to school. The tide of emigration long ago set in from the French counties toward the New England States. The young men who went away were those upon whom their parents should depend for the assistance necessary in working their farms. When they went, the younger children became perforce a part of the toiling community and the doors of the school might gape wide open without such children being able to enter.

Poverty, whether contentedly borne or not has a strong deterrent influence upon popular education. As pointed out in the report persons who are able to teach will not offer their services, the remuneration being so small as not to purchase suitable maintenance.

It is highly gratifying to learn that the authorities are doing everything in their power to remedy the evils which oppress the community and tend to keep the French Canadians in a position of social and business inferiority. Poor and all as our Ontario Catholics have been they can proudly say that on the whole the results produced by their separate schools are equal to those produced by the public schools. Constant and untiring effort is necessary to keep them in that position, but it is pleasant to know that as time wears on their work more and more effectually deprives their enemies of the only ground of complaint that could in justice be urged against their existence—that of inefficiency.

Sir John's Memoirs.

It will surprise nobody to learn that in Mr. Pope's work Sir John Macdonald is quoted as having said that he thought he had given separate schools to the minority in Manitoba.

It has been told before how the Canadian surveyors stirred up the wrath of the settlers in the territories and how Bishop Tache, then attending a council in Rome hastened home at the desire of the Canadian Government; how he and others went to the affected districts armed with the promises of Her Majesty's Government; how the insurrection was put an end to; how a bill of rights was presented by their representatives; how the Government accepted the terms demanded by that instrument; how because the New Brunswick Separate Schools had been pronounced without privilege because not previously established by law, the Manitoba Act was made to vary from

the British North America Act by the insertion of the words or practice; how immediately after the admission of Manitoba into Confederation the Catholic schools were placed on a footing of equality with the Protestant schools and so remained for twenty years. No wonder indeed that Sir John thought he had given them what they desired.

When it is remembered that this concession was made as the price of an honorable peace; that it was the fear of a possible invasion of this right of their's as well as other rights that made the settlers take up arms; that the highest court in Canada maintained them in their contention; that in the Privy Council where it is the custom of the judges to read all the evidence before the case comes on, and to have their opinions formed on the case, Lord Herschell, the Earl of Selborne, Lord Ashbourne, Lord Field, and the Hon. George Denman, the foremost judges of the court, remained away and allowed a judgment to go forth from the highest court in the land that "by law or practice" in such a case as this means only "by law" or practice established by law; that a majority of the Supreme Court of Canada felt called upon to accept this judgment and in consequence to reverse their opinion of the rights of the Catholics; when all these things are remembered in conjunction with Sir John's statement that he thought he had ensured the rights of Catholics to their schools, we can come to only one conclusion—that a contract entered into with all solemnity by the Canadian Government and ratified by the Imperial Government has been ruthlessly broken by a domineering majority at the first favorable opportunity.

It is not enough to say as the defenders of the act do say, that Catholics will probably be glad of it in years to come. It is not enough to be thankful that judgment has up to now gone against the Catholics, and will probably do so again at the Privy Council, because interference with Manitoba's determination would cause no end of trouble. Of what use is an honorable contract which can be broken in this way. Would not the same argument hold good in Ontario if Mr. Marter had his way as he expressed it at London. And Mr. Marter is not alone. There are those who are over against him who love our schools none too well. It is a sad reflection indeed to have to make that while British institutions are being transplanted to this country the epithet "perfidious" must still be held in the reckoning.

Freaks of the Imagination.

The Grand President of the P.P.A. likes to talk. He has just been gratifying his passion in this respect, and to any persons who have a curiosity to know how much unmitigated balderdash a grown man can deliver himself of in this century (of which, by the way, he and others of his species sometimes declaim) and to what length an audience will sit and listen to such insufferable nonsense, we commend this last masterpiece of the ridiculous. It is a pretty long speech and there isn't anything in it worse than the rest of it. It is of the class of literature which should be swallowed at one sitting, as Carlyle said of the Book of Job, when he read it all while his host watched his porridge cooling. Only this speech should not be read immediately before sleep, for fear of nightmares.

Query, when will the writers of farce comedy get hold of this type? A close study of Madill might lead to filling a "long felt want." He still has more or less a reputation for sanity. If that should go the stage's opportunity would be lost.

To T. D. Sullivan.

For the Register.

You're welcome, welcome Sullivan!
Yes, welcome as May sunshine,
Give me a grip of your good right hand,
Let it rest for a while in mine.
And tell me all the news you've brought?
How speeds the cause along?
How fares the dear old land to-day?
Sweet bard of patriot song.

You're welcome, welcome Sullivan!
I've prayed this many a day,
That my old eyes would see the sight
Of the man who fought the fray,
Of the man who stood in the sto; my gap,
When Ireland's friends were few,
And a nation's hope, and patriots' pride
Were centred all in you.

You're welcome, welcome Sullivan!
My heart is beating fast,
I'm the proudest man in all the land,
Now I grasp your hand at last;
But I can scarcely say a word,
There's a mist before my eyes,
As I look right through your honest soul,
To the spot where Erin lies.

You're welcome, welcome Sullivan!
Come, give me your hand once more,
And answer every word I ask,
They come from my soul's deep core.
Tell me, did not old Ireland
Send a message unto me?
To cheer the heart of an exiled son
In the land beyond the sea.

You're welcome, welcome Sullivan!
Is our green flag yet unfurled?
Does it fling its folds to the ocean's breeze?
Does it flash in the face of the world?
Does it proudly float as it did of yore?
Has the harp yet got its crown?
Or shrinks it close to its sturdy staff,
In the gloom of the tyrant's frown.

You're welcome, welcome Sullivan!
God's blessing rest on thee,
And spare thy life until thine eyes
Will see our fair land free;
And till your ears may hear the sound,
Like the hymn where the waters roll,
Of "God save Ireland" pealed aloud
From the depths of a nation's soul.

—Cdt.

Unite!

Brothers, put aside your quarrels; you, the
foremost of our race,
Wrangling over childish baubles—can you
thus our land disgrace?
If through you our hopes are blighted, what
can o'er your guilt efface,
And what matter who is foremost? So the
battle be but won,
Fear not that a grateful Nation giveth not
to each his due;
Every soldier she shall honor if he be but
brave and true;
Time aye bringeth precious guerdon for
each deed that's nobly done,
And true honor doth not vanish with the
setting of the sun.

Captains are ye all, and champions, march-
ing in the battle's van;
Hark, behind you comes a Nation—every
gallant Celtic clan;
Follow, then, your standard bearer; like
true brothers all unite,
And let every knight of Erin do his devoir
in the fight;
Know 'twas strife amongst her chieftains,
struggling in the days of yore,
That gave Ireland to the stranger—wasted
her from shore to shore.

Must our hopes once more be shattered—
dashed to earth like useless toys?
Would ye that the foe deride ye—that ye
act like senseless boys,
Who parade their empty quarrels, disre-
garding wisdom's laws—
Thus dishonoring your country, sporting
with her Sacred Cause?—
You, the Nation's tried and trusted, who
have faced her foes in fight;
Ah! that Nation's heart is breaking with the
sadness of the sight!

Unite, unite, our chosen champions; think
but of your country's weal;
Your dissensions deeply wound her—wound
her more than foeman's steel;
Build not fame on Faction's clamors or the
madness of the hour—
Time shall shatter such frail fabric were it
high as Babel Tower.
Away, away with all dissension; close your
ranks and face the foe;
Then at least you've done your duty, how-
soever the battle go.
Lost it cannot be if ye but harken unto
duty's call,
Rallying round Old Erin's standard, true
and loyal brothers all.

—P. H. Karanagh O. S. F.

The Abbey, Galway.

A violent undulatory and vertical earth-
quake shock was felt at Brescia, sixty miles
from Milan, on Tuesday. A similar though
less severe, shock was experienced at Bo-
logna and at Verona.

Father Rossignoli's Escape.

Father Rossignoli, the priest who after the fall of El Obeid was imprisoned by the Mahdists, with Father Ohrwalder, at Omdurman, where they remained for ten years, whose escape was announced a few days ago, has arrived at Cairo. The escape was planned by Major Wingatt, of the Egyptian Intelligence Department, who contracted to march with Abdallah to effect Father Rossignoli's release. Father Sogaro, head of the Austrian mission in Sudan, gave Abdallah a card on which was inscribed in Latin: "Father, time of deliverance has arrived. Trust in God. Come." Abdallah started for Berber in June, arriving on the 13th. He was seized, but managed to escape at the end of two months. He went to Omdurman on a donkey. After a long search he found Father Rossignoli in a cafe, where the priest was employed. The plan of escape was disclosed to him. He feigned sickness, and made an attempt to go to Berber, but failed as he was recognized and sent back. Having some money he then secretly bought a camel and two donkeys. When a propitious night came he and Abdallah started to ride at full speed to Berber, following the Nile all night, and riding through the hills back from the river in the daylight. When they reached Metemneh fifteen dervishes sprang out of the darkness upon them, and in an instant they were made prisoners. Abdallah induced the dervishes to believe he and his companion belonged to the tribe of the Emir at Berber. While the conversation was going on Father Rossignoli partly concealed himself behind the camel in order to prevent the dervishes from learning that he was white. The two were finally allowed to proceed, and reached Berber without further misadventure. They had not been in town long before Father Rossignoli was recognized, but he managed to conceal himself before he could be captured. Abdallah, however, was arrested and charged with concealing a Christian. The town was searched, but Father Rossignoli escaped. Abdallah bribed the gaolers to set him at liberty, and when he was free joined Father Rossignoli. The Emir sent patrols and spies everywhere in search of the two men, but their efforts availed nothing. Abdallah caused the rumour to circulate that they had gone to Kassala. This rumour caused the search for them to be made principally in that direction. On the night of November 9 the men left Berber, and eleven days later reached Assouan. Their experience in crossing the desert was terrible. They had only dates and dourra to eat. Father Rossignoli became exhausted, and would certainly have been lost had it not been for the devoted service of Abdallah. For miles the latter carried the priest in his arms.

The Duke of Argyll denies the announcement made in the Realm, of which paper Lady Colin Campbell, the Duke's daughter-in-law, is editor, that he is engaged to marry Miss Knox Little.

Father Rossignoli, the last of the priests who were captured by the Mahdists after the fall of El Obeid, in 1884, has escaped from Omdurman, in the Sudan, where he was kept in captivity. Father Rossignoli has arrived at Assouan.

Baron Wissmann, the well-known African explorer, was married at Cologne on Tuesday to Miss Hedwig Lingen. The father of the bride is a wealthy manufacturer. It is understood that Major Wissmann will leave the German colonial service.

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A WOMAN'S RESCUE.

AN INTERESTING STORY FROM PARIS STATION.

Suffered for Six Years from Nervous Headaches, Dizziness and General Debility. Physicians and Many Remedies Failed to Help Her—How Relief and Cure was at Last Found.

From the Paris (Ont.) Review

So many remarkable stories are published of people who have been almost brought back to life, that the public might almost be excused if they were a trifle skeptical. So far, however, as those relating to cures brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are concerned there appears to be no reason to doubt their entire truthfulness. The cases reported are carefully investigated and vouched for by newspapers that would discredit themselves were they to distort facts that can be easily investigated by any of their readers. Besides, there are but few localities in the Dominion where this grand healer of the sick has not made itself felt, and the people having proof of its virtues near at home, are quite prepared to accept the statements made as to the results following the use of Pink Pills in other localities. The Review has heard of much good accomplished by the timely use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills in this locality, but has recently learned of a case at Paris Station which is of sufficient importance to give the full details for the benefit it may prove to others. The case alluded to is that of Mrs. E. H. Skinner, who is esteemed by a wide circle of acquaintances. To a representative of the Review Mrs. Skinner said she had been for a long time a great sufferer. Her blood had become thin and watery, bringing about a weakness amounting almost to a collapse. There were numerous distressing symptoms, such as dizziness, severe headaches, palpitation of the heart, etc. "I have been ill" said Mrs. Skinner to the Review, "for about six years, and you can form an idea of what I suffered during that time. I had the advice and treatment of some excellent physicians, but without any benefit. I may say that during the six years I was ill I was treated by four different doctors in Brantford and one in Paris, but they seemed not to be able to do anything for me. When the physicians failed I tried many different widely-advertised remedies, but no better results. All this, you will readily understand, cost a great deal of money, and as I derived no benefit, it is not to be wondered that I was completely discouraged. I found myself continually growing weaker, and hardly able to go about, and had almost given up all hope of becoming better. And yet one never wholly desponds, for seeing Dr. Williams' Pink Pills so strongly recommended in the press I determined to try them, and you can see by my condition today how much reason I have to be thankful that I did so. I had not been taking Pink Pills long when, for the first time in six years, I found myself improving. Gradually the troubles that had made my life miserable disappeared, new blood appeared to be coursing through my veins, and I am again a healthy woman, and have no hesitation in saying that I believe I owe not only my recovery, but my life to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills." Mrs. Skinner said her husband was also much run down with hard work, but after using Pink Pills felt like a new man. The statements made by Mrs. Skinner prove the unequalled merit of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as there are thousands of women throughout the country similarly troubled her story of renewed health will point to them the remedy which will prove equally efficacious in their cases. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are especially valuable to women. They build up the blood, restore the nerves and eradicate those troubles which make the lives of so many, old and young a burden. Dizziness, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache and nervous prostration speedily yield to this wonderful medicine. They are also a specific in cases of locomotor ataxia, partial paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, sciatica, neuralgia, rheumatism, the after effects of la grippe, etc. They are sold only in boxes, the trade mark and wrapper printed in red ink, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50, and may be had of druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N. Y.

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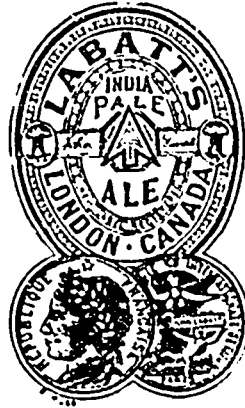
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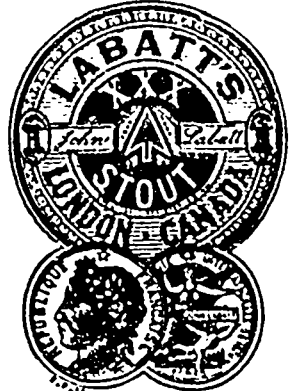


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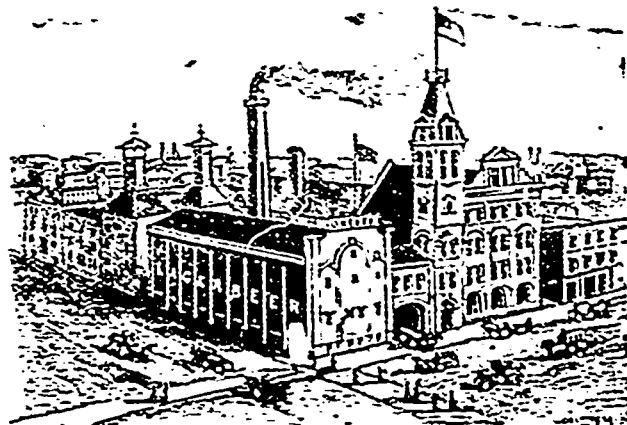
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SUMMARY OF IRISH NEWS.

Autism.

On the night of October 27, a fisher named Stewart McLaughlin, of Cloughmille, died suddenly. It appears that the deceased was in Ballymena market on that day, and left for home between four and five in the evening, slightly under the influence of liquor. When he got to his residence somewhat late in the evening, he had in his possession a pint of rum in two half-pint bottles, and it is stated that before retiring for the evening he consumed one of these. Sometime afterward he was noticed to be apparently in a comatose state, and a local medical gentleman was summoned with all haste; but, upon his arrival, he found life to be extinct.

Armagh.

On the evening of October 26th, Edward Radford, butler at Colonel Ford's, Seaford House, was discovered lying dead on the roadside at Seaford. The deceased had been in the habit, every evening, of going to his home at one of the gate-lodges to have tea with his wife, and on the above evening went as usual. Between three and four o'clock, as Patrick Maglennon, one of the laborers on the estate, was passing along the road, he discovered the dead body of the deceased. Doctor Cromie, of Clough, was speedily in attendance, but found life to be extinct. The deceased had been in Colonel Ford's employment for close on eighteen years, previous to which he was for a very long period in the service of Lord Lurgan; and so much confidence and trust had the latter in him that he entrusted him with the custody of the celebrated greyhound, Master McGrath, and his trainer, during the years of the dog's success at Waterloo.

Carlow.

Carlow town has had its first accident from the electric light. On Saturday evening, Oct. 27th, Michael Mulhali, in the employment of the Electric Light Company, has occasion to lower one 1,200 candle arc lamp in Dublin street, when by inadvertence his hands completed the circuit, and he was violently thrown to the ground, still retaining in his grasp the conductors. At the same moment two gentlemen were passing, and one of them, Mr. R. P. Rogers, of the Bank of Ireland, rushed to the rescue, and was about to catch the prostrate man in his arms, when, with presence of mind, his companion prevented him. Rogers then quickly struck with his stick the wire out of one of Mulhali's hands, and thus broke the circuit. It appears that Mulhali did not receive the entire current of the cable, but only a leakage, which, however, was sufficient, if he had not been so providentially rescued, to have had a fatal effect.

Cire.

Secretary Morley has sent down an Inspector to Kildysart, with a view to making proper inquiry regarding the representations of the failure of the potato crop in the Kildysart Union.

Cork.

In most of the Cork city churches on Oct. 30th, the anniversary of the death of Monsignor Flood was suitably celebrated.

A farmer named Patrick Barry was evicted, on October 26th, from the lands of Ballylongane, near Midleton, for non-payment of rent amounting to £28 and costs, due to the landlord, Mr. Peter Penn Gaskell, of the Carlton Club, London. A small force of police protected the bailiffs during the course of the eviction. No resistance was offered by the tenant.

Derry.

A sudden death, under circumstances of a peculiarly striking character, occurred in Derry, on October 25th. An elderly woman named Mrs. McLaughlin, belonging to the farming class, at an early hour in the morning, left her home, in an outlying portion of the Waterside Parish, in company with her son, to attend a Mission that was being given by the Redemptorist Fathers in St. Columba's Church, Waterside. She remained in the Church for a somewhat lengthened period, waiting to approach the confessional, which she ultimately did, and was on her knees at the confessional of Father O'Brien, when she took a fainting fit. By order of Father O'Brien she was assisted to a seat, and afterward to the outside of the Church; but she expired in a few minutes. The church was crowded at the time, and the sudden event caused the utmost sensation. The deceased was respectably connected, one of her sons being a lawyer in the United States. The remains of the deceased were conveyed into the presbytery, from which they were removed in a hearse in the evening to her residence at Malaheny, near Eglinton.

Dowry.

On the night of October 26th, and 27th, the district around Newry was visited by a heavy downpour of rain, accompanied by fierce wind, which continued without cessation until next morning. For several previous days the rainfall in the surrounding districts had been remarkable and alarming. At about half-past ten o'clock on the 27th a great rumbling noise was heard coming from the direction of Clontarf, and in a few minutes the residents of the townland were surprised to observe the top of the cliff falling down and carrying all before it. The storm increased in intensity as the night advanced; rain fell in torrents, and stones;

some of immense size, tumbled in thousands from the mountain into the sea on the one side, and into fields on the other. A Mrs. Loughran, becoming alarmed, sent her sister, aged eight years, to the house of her father-in-law, some distance off, and followed her a little while after. Miss Loughran was caught by the descending flood, and barely escaped with her life. The head body of the little sister was found next day jammed between a big rock and the bank on the side of the road. The second bridge on the Greenore Railway was carried away by the mountain torrents.

Dublin.

The death is announced, on Oct. 25th, of Sir Patrick Keenan, Resident Commissioner of National Education, which took place at his residence, Delville, Glasnevin. The deceased gentleman had reached the age of 68, having been born in 1826. At a comparatively early age he entered the service of the National Board, becoming Inspector of Schools in 1848. After six years' service he was promoted to the position of Head Inspector, and in 1859 became Chief of Inspection, after which his appointment as Commissioner specially followed. He was at one time Vice-president of the Royal Irish Academy of Music. He may be said to have died in harness. Three years ago the operation of the sixty-five rule was suspended in his regard. At the end of the present year the extended term would have expired; but he was destined not to enjoy the rest his forty-six years of labor had earned. The death of his wife, last year, was a great blow to him, and his health had not been good for a long time past.

Fermanagh.

An extraordinary action for damages was commenced on Oct. 30th, in the Fermanagh County Court, against the Rev. Andrew Keelledge and the Rev. John Gilchrist, Rector and Curate, respectively, of Salsburgh, in the alleged breaking into to the parish church and holding religious services therein. The plaintiffs were the Representative Body of the Protestant Church. The case was adjourned, the Judge remarking that such an action had never been heard of in Ireland before.

Galway.

William R. Townsend, third son of Professor E. Townsend, Queen's College, Galway, has been called to the Irish Bar.

A very sad accident occurred at Clifden, on Sunday morning, October 28th. Two young women, returning from America, were on the public car going from Clifden to Galway, and as they were entering the town the car collided with a stone and the driver and one of the girls were thrown off. The driver escaped serious injury, but the poor girl was killed almost instantaneously. Her name was Ellen McLoughlin, and she was a native of Omeay Island. She belonged to a respectable family.

Kerry.

People outside of Tralee will learn with surprise that the town is in danger of being deprived of its celebrated ball court, which has given champions to the world. The step is contemplated by the landlord of the place in his own interest, for reasons it is not necessary to here enumerate. Probably a "rise in the rent" is at the bottom of the move.

Midlere.

Father Delany, Catholic Chaplain at the Carragh Camp, deserves the warm support of all interested in the moral and social welfare of the Catholic soldier in his effort to establish a Catholic Soldier's Institute at the Carragh.

An establishment of the kind already exists at the Carragh for the Wesleyan soldiers.

Monaghan.

On October 29th, the profession of a "r. ligence" took place at the Presentation Convent, Castlecomer. The young lady who made her solemn vows was Miss Rafter, of Kilkenny, in religion Sister Mary Gertrude. The Most Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Ossory, presided and preached an effective discourse on the occasion.

Leitrim.

We regret to announce the death of Daniel Connolly, for many years teacher of Beckode National School. The deceased, who was father of Rev. Terence Connolly, C. C., Cooteshill, had reached the age of 75 years. His funeral was largely attended by the priests of North Leitrim.

Limerick.

Meeting are being held in Limerick of the Committee who are engaged in the promotion of a testimonial to the family of the late Mr. Thomas O'Gorman, president of the Limerick Amnesty Association. Mr. O'Gorman was a man of advanced views on the National question; but he was, withal, a kindly-hearted Irishman, and tolerant of the views of those opposed to his own political way of thinking. He has been styled "The Father of the Amnesty movement," and the cognomen was not ill-applied. He threw himself, heart and soul, into the movement, and peculiarly was a sufferer for the zeal with which he endeavored to secure the liberation of the prisoners. Now that he is gone, and that his family are in straitened circumstances, it would not be creditable to his many Limerick friends, to go no further; and the testimonial should be worthy of the object for which it is being promoted.



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Longford.

In the Court of Appeal, Dublin, on October 30th (before the Lord Chancellor, Justice Fitzgibbon, and Justice Barry,) the case of McKinley, tenant, v. Earl of Longford, landlord, came on. The case was an appeal by the tenant against a decision of the Land Commission Court, dismissing his application to fix a fair rent of a farm of 14 acres close to the town of Longford. The land was held under a lease of June, 1872, by a shopkeeper named Farrell, who assigned the holding, in the present year, to the husband of the present tenant; and it was stated that the tenant had two other farms in connection with which the one in question was usually worked. The contention on the part of the landlord was that it was a town-park; but the lease contained the usual agricultural covenants, and the tenant contended that the land came within the exception created by section 9 of the Act of 1887 as having been used as an ordinary agricultural farm. The Court dismissed the appeal on the ground that there was no evidence that the land in question had been worked as an agricultural farm in connection with the other farms.

Louth.

On October 27th, in the Poor Law election for St. Mary's and Clogher Divisions, Drogheda, Mr. Frank Smith, Clope, Nationalists, was elected for the former, and Mr. Nicholas Murray, Carrickbaggot, for the latter.

Mayo.

On October 29th, at Castletar, the ejectment case of Foy (new tenant,) against the Widow Ketterick, who had forcibly retaken possession of the holding from which she had been evicted by the landlord, the Marquis of Sligo, was to have been heard; but Mr. Bodkin, M. P., counsel for the widow, announced that it had been settled. The solicitor for the plaintiff said he was not aware of a settlement. The case was then formally called, and Foy, answering in his name, informed the county Court Judge that he had settled the case with the widow. A meeting was held in the evening, at which Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., delivered a speech in celebration of the triumph achieved over "Landgrabbing."

Meath.

Intelligence of the assignment of the farm at Ballymaglannon to Mr. James Austin, of Staffordtown, having reached that neighborhood, a demonstration was got up to celebrate the event, and on Sunday evening, October 18th, bonfires were to be seen on the hills around, accompanied by the joyous manifestations befitting the occasion. The health and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Austin and family having been duly honored, a hope was expressed that the benefits afforded the community by Mr. and Mrs. Austin in his present homestead would be multiplied and extended to his new and more extensive farm. When it became known that Mr. Austin purpose residing in the place, instructions were given through the local appointed agent, Mr. Mark Blake, to have the house thoroughly renovated at the landlord's expense.

Monaghan.

On November 1st, in the Court of Queen's Bench, Dublin, the case of Swift versus Rash came up. This was an action of £800 damages for negligence, and also for an account of moneys received by the defendant for the use of the plaintiff. The parties reside in Monaghan, and the action arose out of an agreement under which the defendant undertook to collect money due to the plaintiff in America. Mr. E. H. Ennis (instructed by Mr. Moore) applied to remit the action for trial by the County Court Judge of Monaghan on the ground that the two different causes of action had been combined for the purpose of evading the jurisdiction of the court to remit. There was consent, so that the remitted action should be for negligence. Mr. Denis Henry (instructed by Mr. Duff) said the action was

substantially one for negligence. The motion was granted.

Queen's County.

A man named George Bryan, aged 18, a footman at Colonel Coomb's, Stradberry Hall, is alleged to have committed suicide, on Oct. 18th, by shooting himself in the gun room, while the family were at church. He was a native of Ballynglassan. At the inquest the medical evidence went to show that the wound was self-inflicted, but that it might have been accidental. The jury found that the deceased died from the effects of a gunshot wound, which was self-inflicted, but they could not say whether it was accidental or suicidal.

Roscommon.

At the Roscommon market, on Oct. 27th, potatoes sold at 3s. 3d. per cwt. (112 lbs)

Sligo.

A well known and respected inhabitant of Emagh, Ballymote, passed away on October 27th, in the person of Mr. Martin Davey, at the ripe age of 88 years. He was in perfect health up to a short time ago and preserved his mental faculties unimpaired to the end. He was a man named after Mr. M. Davey, the Hotel, Ballymote, was much esteemed in the neighborhood, and evidence of which was given by the large and representative cortege which followed his remains to Ballymote Abbey.

Tipperary.

On October 26th, it was reported to the police in Nenagh, that a man named McLoughney had had a desperate encounter with a mad dog as he was looking after cattle. The animal, it appears, was running among the cattle biting at them, and McLoughney, who was only armed with a stick, sought to drive it off, when it attacked himself. He resisted the brute bravely and succeeded in killing it eventually, but he was badly bitten.

Tyrone.

The funeral of Mrs. Maguire, of Scotchness, who died at her residence Crawford, on Oct. 20th, took place on the 22d, when the remains were conveyed from her residence, followed by a large circle of friends, and an immense number of people from the district and the neighboring towns, to the Catholic Church, where Requiem Mass was celebrated by the Very James McElroy, P. P.

Waterford.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. Flower, of Williamstown, which occurred on October 30th, at the fine old age of 84 years. Deceased was owner of one of the famous Williamstown race-courses, and owned many a good horse in his day. On Sunday, October 29th, his funeral took place in Knockboy, and was one of the most remarkable seen in the country for a long time.

Wexford.

A woman named Mrs. Cummins, of Ballycliff, died rather suddenly on October 26th, at her home at that place. She had made an attempt to sell her farm on the previous Monday, but a cautionary notice was published by a relative, who made claim to the holding, and the sale was postponed, which was thought to have affected her. Dr. Murphy, coroner, held an inquest, when a verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

THE HORSE—noblest of the brute creation—when suffering from a cut, abrasion, or sore, derives as much benefit as its master in a like predicament, from the healing, soothing action of Dr. THOMAS' ELECTRIC OIL. Lameness, swelling of the neck, stiffness of the joints, throat and lungs, are relieved by it.

If the Baby is Cutting Teeth

Be sure and use that old, well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and in the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle. It is the best of all.

QUEBEC SCHOOLS.

Report of the Superintendent:

Extracts and Comments.

The report of the Superintendent of education has been presented to the Quebec Legislature. Among other statements it contains the following.

There are altogether 5697 schools in the province, or, according to the census of 1891, one school for each 261 persons.

The Roman Catholics maintain 4727 schools, or one for every 273 persons; the Protestants, 955 schools, or one for every 206.

The grand total of pupils enrolled in the schools was 284,017, and the average attendance was 214,960, which gives 50 pupils per school, an average attendance of 88 pupils.

The Roman Catholic schools were attended by 246,659 Roman Catholic and 1291 Protestant pupils.

The Protestant schools had 32,092 Protestants, and 2669 Roman Catholics upon their lists. The Roman Catholic pupils were recruited from almost all the counties in the province and were mostly found in elementary schools.

The pupils of French origin who learn English numbered 48,253, and those of English origin who learn French, 18,542.

The course of study prescribed by the Committee of the Council of Public Instruction was followed by 274,915 pupils.

49,245 pupils studied agriculture in the public schools of the province.

The male lay teachers numbered 395, of whom 284 were Roman Catholics and 111 Protestants. There were 58 male lay teachers without diplomas in the Roman Catholic schools, and 8 in the Protestant schools. The average salary of male teachers with diplomas in the Roman Catholic model schools and academies was \$477, and in the Protestant model schools and academies the average was \$786. The female lay teachers numbered 5353, of whom 4224 were Roman Catholics and 1129 Protestants. 946 female teachers without diplomas taught in the Roman Catholic schools, and 79 without diplomas, taught in the Protestant schools. There was thus, a total of 1019 female teachers without diplomas in the schools of the province. The comparatively enormous number of female teachers without diplomas in our schools tends to diminish yearly, under the effects of the rules of the committees of the Council of Public Instruction. This year there has been a falling off amongst them of 63, compared with last year, which was 1082. The Roman Catholic Committee, at its last meeting, adopted a resolution having for effect to oblige teachers without diplomas to sign a paper by which they promised to undergo an examination at the very next meeting of the Board of Examiners; and that, for the future, authority to teach without diplomas in the Roman Catholic schools would not be granted, unless the teacher would conform to the said resolution of the Roman Catholic Committee. The average annual salary of the female teachers with diplomas in the Roman Catholic elementary schools was \$105.00; and, in the Protestant elementary schools \$185.00. In the Roman Catholic model schools and academies the average was \$110.00 and in the Protestant model schools and academies, it was \$306.00.

"With such salaries," continues the report, "especially in the Roman Catholic schools, it is not surprising that the female teacher's diploma is so little sought, and that there are more than a thousand teachers without diplomas. These salaries very often keep those away from teaching who are the most capable, and who find no encouragement sometimes not even food and proper maintenance. Under these conditions, teaching is adopted by a large number of teachers only in

default of something better, and they give it up on the first favorable opportunity."

OPINIONS OF INSPECTORS.

Mr. Theop. Beaulieu, who is inspector for the counties of Kamouraska, Temiscouata and Rimouski, says: "It is the departure of youths for the neighbouring republic which causes the heads of families, not having hands for farm work, to take their children while quite young from school and set them to work. Needless to say that the greater number of these children remain in dense ignorance. It is the departure of families for the United States which causes the districts to be depopulated, and that the schools are closed in many of them, on account of the small number of children remaining. These children, in almost all cases, are too far away from the neighbouring district school to be able to attend it, and they remain completely deprived of the benefits of education."

"Emigration fetters progress of all kind in our province," writes Mr. P. Beland, of Sainte Julie, and many other inspectors speak in the same strain. The parents who remain in the country must keep their children at work to help support the family.

"Many applicants after being rejected in Montreal apply to pass examination before the county boards," says an inspector, "and obtain first-class diplomas. Others, in large numbers, in spite of a refusal of a certificate for a full course from the Nuns who teach them, deeming them incompetent, come forward and meet with the same success."

Inspector Nantel also says:—"It may be asked if the diploma of capacity, in a few years, will mean anything. For my own part, I am sorry to see that permission to teach is given, with such ease, to persons who have not the necessary ability, and thus work considerable injury. A person who is old enough to obtain a diploma, and who does not ask for it, should never have authority to teach, whether she is competent or she is not. If she is let her get a diploma; if not, she should not teach."

The competition of these young girls drives the qualified teachers to other occupations, or to other countries. All the inspectors speak of the scarcity of competent teachers, and insist upon the necessity of an immediate change. The School Commissioners, often ignorant men, "do not trouble themselves about anything but bringing down the salaries of female teachers to the lowest possible point."



Tenders for Supplies.

1895.

The undersigned will receive Tenders for Supplies up to noon on MONDAY, DECEMBER 3rd, 1894, for the supply of Batches' Meat, Butter, Flour, Oatmeal, Potatoes, Cordwood, etc., for the following institutions during the year 1895, viz.:— At the Asylums for the Insane in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton, Mimico, Brockville and Orillia; the Central Prison and Mercer Reformatory, Toronto; the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene; the Institutions for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville, and the Blind at Brantford.

Two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfillment of each contract. Specifications and forms of tender can only be had on making application to the Bursars of the respective institutions.

N. B.—Tenders are not required for the supply of meat to the Asylums in Toronto, London, Kingston, Hamilton and Mimico, nor to the Central Prison and Reformatory for female, Toronto.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

R. CHRISTIE,
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JAMES NOXON,

Inspectors of Prisons and Public Charities,
Parliament Buildings,

Toronto, November 19th, 1894.

FAR AND WIDE

THE NEWS HAS SPREAD OF OUR

Terrific Slaughter of Clothing!

One Week More of Unparalleled Bargains.

NOTE THE MIGHTY REDUCTIONS:

All our \$6 Men's Suits now \$4— one quarter off \$3.

All our \$8 and \$10 Men's Suits now \$6—one-quarter off \$4.50.

All our \$12 and \$15 Men's Suits now \$8—one-quarter off \$6.

All our \$16 and \$20 Men's Suits now \$12—one-quarter off \$9.

Choice of any Suit in the house \$12—one-quarter off \$9.

Black Venetian Worsted Suits now \$10—one-quarter off \$7.50.

Black Diagonal Worsted Suits now \$11—one-quarter off \$8.31.

Men's \$8 and \$9 Overcoats now \$6—one-quarter off \$4.50.

Men's \$12 Overcoats now \$8—one-quarter off \$6.

Men's \$16 Frieze Overcoats now \$10—one-quarter off \$7.50.

Men's \$20 and \$25 Frieze Overcoats now \$16— one-quarter off \$12.

Boys' \$4 Overcoats now \$3—one-quarter off \$2.25.

Boys' \$7 Overcoats now \$4—one-quarter off \$3.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits were \$3, now \$1.87½.

Boys' Two-Piece Suits, sizes 22 to 28, \$1.50.

Men's Fine Pants, worth \$4, to go in at this sale at \$2.49.

Men's Fine Pants, worth \$3, to go at \$1.89.

Men's Pants, worth \$2, to close at \$1.19.

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For Body and Brain.

Since 30 years, all eminent physicians recommend

VIN MARIANI,

The original French Coca Wine, most popularly used tonic-stimulant in Hospitals, Public and Religious Institutions everywhere. Nourishes, Fortifies, Refreshes. Strengthens the Entire System; most Agreeable, Effective and Lasting Renovator of the Vital Forces.

Every test, strictly on its own merits, will prove its exceptional reputation.

PALATABLE AS
CHOICEST OLD WINES.



To my good friend A. Mariani, beneficent discoverer of that admirable wine which has so often restored my strength. GORNON.

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Resignation of Bishop Matz.

There seems to be no question but what Bishop Matz of Denver has tendered his resignation. His private secretary gave out that information last week, when he said to a caller at the episcopal residence: "In the absence of the vicar general I am authorized by Right Rev. Bishop Matz to announce through the press to the Catholic clergy and laity of this diocese the fact that he has sent in his resignation of the see of Denver, with the request that it be accepted as soon as possible." The additional statement is made that Monsignor Matz announces his resignation in order to forestall misleading reports that may find their way into print. It now remains to be seen what action Rome will take in the matter.

Resignations by Catholic bishops are not unknown in the United States though they have been comparatively few in number. Among those that occur to mind at the present are the resignations of Bishops Conroy, Albany; Whelan, Nashville; Mark, Marquette; O'Connell, Grass Valley; O'Connor and Leomense, Pittsburg; Borgess, Detroit; Leotens, Idaho, and Archbishops Grace St. Paul, and Lamy, Santa Fe. Of course various reasons prompt resignations, the most of them being tendered because of the ill-health of the prelates who send them in.

Bishop Nersz Dead.

Bishop Nersz, of the Diocese of San Antonio, died at his home in San Antonio, Texas, after a lingering illness.

Jean Claude Nersz was born on June 12, 1828, at Anse, France, and was educated at College of St. Godard and in the Sulpitian Seminary at Lyons. He came to the United States in 1852, and was ordained a priest by Bishop Odin the following year, and he immediately began work as a missionary in Red River region, and was very successful. He went to Texas in 1864, and for several years served as pastor of the church at San Antonio.

In 1868 he went to Laredo, and there built a church and convent. He returned to San Antonio in 1873, and two years ago later was appointed vicar-general. On the death of Bishop Pellicer he was named as Administrator, and consecrated Bishop of San Antonio May 8, 1881.

THE MARKETS.

Toronto, November 28, 1894.

Wheat, white, per bush.....	\$0 69	\$0 61
Wheat, red, per bush.....	0 53	0 50
Wheat, cocoa, per bush.....	0 57	0 06
Oats, per bush.....	0 31	0 00
Peas, per bush.....	0 55	0 57
Barley, per bush.....	0 40	0 45
Turkeys, per lb.....	0 08	0 09
Dressed hogs, per cwt.....	5 00	5 57
Chickens, per pair.....	0 35	0 45
Geese, per lb.....	0 06	0 00
Ducks, per pair.....	0 50	0 00
Butter, in pound rolls.....	0 20	0 21
Eggs, fresh, per doz.....	0 20	0 22
Beans, per peck.....	0 30	0 60
Beets, per bag.....	0 20	0 60
Carrots, per bag.....	0 30	0 35
Apples, per bbl.....	1 50	2 50
Hay, clover.....	7 00	8 00
Hay, timothy.....	8 50	9 00
Straw, sheaf.....	7 50	8 00

AT THE CATTLE YARDS.

The following were the prices at the Western cattle yards to day:

CATTLE.		
Butchers' choice, picked, per cwt.....	2 75	3 00
Butchers', choice, per cwt.....	2 75	3 00
Butchers' med. um, ".....	2 50	2 75
Bulls and mixed, ".....	2 25	3 00
Springers, per head.....	50 00	45 00
Milk cows, per head.....	22 00	45 00
CALVES.		
Per head, good to choice.....	3 00	4 00
" common.....	1 00	2 00
SHEEP AND LAMBS.		
Butchers' sheep, per head.....	2 75	5 00
Lambs, choice, per head.....	1 25	2 50
Lambs, inferior, per head.....	1 00	1 50
HOGS.		
Long lean, per cwt (off cars).....	4 00	4 25
Thick fat.....	3 75	4 00
Stores, per cwt.....	3 50	4 00
Stags.....	2 00	2 50



DISEASED LUNGS
CURED BY TAKING
AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

"I contracted a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and I do not know how long it lasted, but I finally consulted a doctor, who found, on examining me, that the upper part of the lung was badly affected. The medicine he gave me did not seem to do any good, and I began to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. After taking a few doses my trouble was relieved, and before I had finished the bottle I was cured."
—A. L. LAL, water maker, Orangeville, Ont.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
Highest Awards at World's Fair.
Ayer's Pills Cure Indigestion.

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GENERAL AGENTS,
10 ADELAIDE ST. EAST.
Telephones 592 & 2075.

TORONTO POSTAL GUIDE—During the month of November, 1894, mails close and are due as follows:

	Close.	DEP.
G. T. R. East.....	6.00 7.40	7.15 9.30
O. and Q. Railway.....	7.45 8.00	7.35 7.40
G. T. R. West.....	7.30 8.25	12.40pm 8.03
N. and N. W.....	7.30 4.50	10.05 8.10
T. G. and B.....	7.00 4.30	10.55 8.50
Midland.....	7.00 3.35	12.50pm 9.30
G. V. R.....	7.00 3.00	12.15pm 8.50
	noon 9.00	2.00
G. W. R.....	6.30 4.00	10.40 8.20
	10.00	
U. S. N. Y.....	6.30 12.00	9.00 5.45
	4.00 12.50	11.00
U. S. West'n States	6.30 12 n.	9.00 8.20
	10.50	

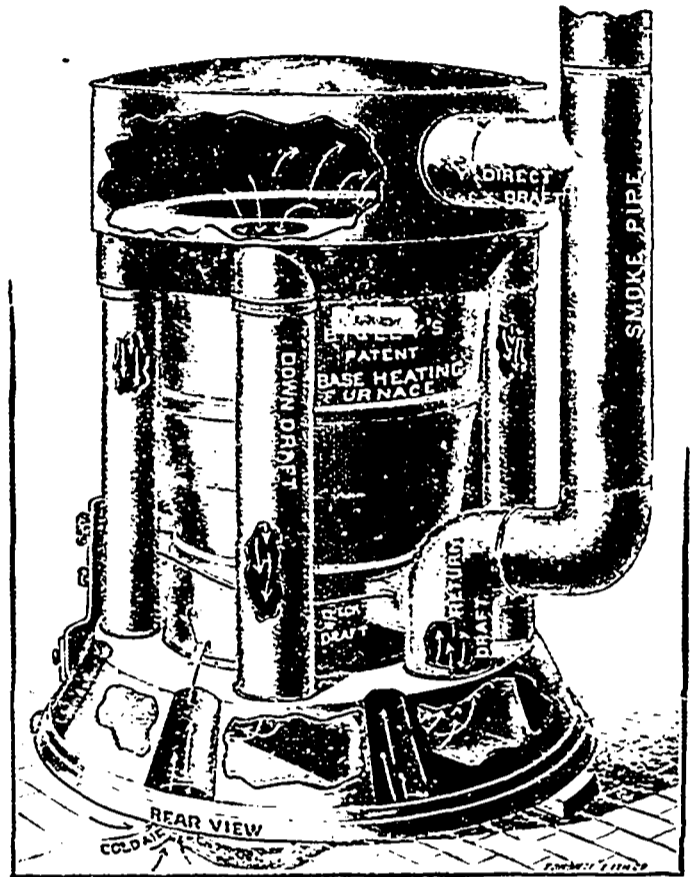
English mails close on Mondays and Thursdays at 10 p.m.; on Wednesdays at noon, and on Saturdays at 7.15 p.m. Supplementary mails to Mondays and Thursdays close on Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 noon. The following are the dates of English mails for the month of November, 1894: 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 13, 17, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30.
N.B.—There are branch post offices in every part of the city. Residents of each district should transact their Savings bank and money Order business at the local office nearest to their residence, taking care to notify their correspondents to make orders payable at such Branch Postoffice.
T. C. PATTERSON, P.M.

REMOVED.

MRS. J. P. McCARTHY wishes to announce to her patrons and the public that she has opened her
SCHOOL OF LADIES' WORK
AT 206 KING STREET WEST.
Where she will be pleased to see her old pupils and friends. Lessons given in every description of Art Needlework. Ordered work a specialty.

IT HELPS DIGESTION
WYETH'S MALT EXTRACT
is largely prescribed
TO ASSIST DIGESTION TO IMPROVE THE APPETITE
FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION AND A VALUABLE TONIC.
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The Abbe Constantin.

BY LUDOVIC HALEVY.

(CHAPTER V. CONTINUED.)

Mr. Scott allowed himself to be persuaded; and at the beginning of January, 1880, Suzie wrote the following letter to her friend, Katie Norton, who had lived in Paris for some years.

"Victory! It is decided! Richard has consented. I shall arrive in April, and become French again. You have offered to take charge of all the preparations for our establishment in Paris. I am horribly inconsiderate—I accept.

"I would like to be able to enjoy Paris as soon as I get there, and not lose my first month chasing after upholsterers, carriage makers and horse dealers. I would like to find at the station, when I get off the train, my carriage, my coachman, and my horses. I would like to dine with myself, at my own house. Either rent or buy a house, engage servants, choose the carriages, the horses, the liveries. I leave it all to you. Only let the liveries be blue, that is all. This line is added at Bettina's request, who is looking over my shoulder as I write you.

"We shall bring with us to France only seven persons. Richard will bring his valet; Bettina and I and our maids, two governesses for the children, and two boys, Toby and Bobby—our little grooms. They ride so well. Two perfect little loves; the same height, the same figures, almost the same faces; we would never find, in Paris, grooms better matched.

"Every thing else, servants and furniture, we leave in New York. No, not everything. I forgot to mention four little ponies, four little jewels—black as ink, with white feet, all around—all four of them; we did not have the heart to leave them. We drive them in a phaeton, and both Bettina and I can drive four-in-hand very well. Can women drive four-in-hand early in the morning, in the Bois, without too much scandal? They can here.

"Above all, my dear Katie, do not count the cost. Spend money foolishly, like a spendthrift. That is all I ask of you."

The same day that Mrs. Norton received this late letter, the news came out of the failure of a certain Garneville, a large speculator, who had overreached himself. He had prepared for a fall, when he should have been ready for a rise. This Garneville had taken possession of a house only six weeks before, newly built, and with no other fault than a too glaring magnificence.

Mrs. Norton took a lease of it, at a hundred thousand francs a year, with the privilege of buying the house and furniture, at two millions, during the first year. A fashionable upholsterer was engaged to correct and modify the excessive luxury of the gaudy staring furniture. That done, Mrs. Scott's friend was so fortunate as to put her hand, the very first thing, on two of those eminent artists, without whom no large house can be properly established, or carried on.

In the first place a first-class *chef de cuisine* who had just left an old family in the Faubourg Saint Germain—to his great regret—for his sentiments were aristocratic. It was very painful for him to go into the service of foreigners.

"Never," said he to Mrs. Norton, "never would I have left the service of Madame la Baronne, if she had kept up her household on the same footing; but Madame la Baronne has four children—two sons who are spendthrifts, and two daughters who will soon be the proper age to marry. They must have marriage portions. So, Madame la Baronne is obliged to retrench a little, and the establishment is no longer extensive enough for me." This distinguished artist had conditions to make, which, though extravagant,

did not frighten Mrs. Norton, who knew she was negotiating with a man of unquestionable merit; but, before deciding, asked permission to telegraph to New York. He wished to make some inquiries. The reply was favorable. He accepted.

The other great artist, who had been in charge of some of the leading racing stables, was of unusual talent, and was about to retire on the fortune he had made. He consented, however, to organize Mrs. Scott's stables. It was understood that he was to have *carte blanche* in the purchase of horses, was not to wear livery, was to select the coachman, grooms and hostlers; that there was never to be less than fifteen horses in the stables, that no bargain was to be made with a carriage maker, or saddler, except through him, and that he was to mount the box only in the morning, in ordinary dress, to give lessons in driving to the ladies and children, if it were necessary.

The *chef* took possession of his ranges, and the head groom of his stables. All the rest was only a question of money, and Mrs. Norton used to the utmost the full powers given her. She carried out the instructions she had received. In the short period of two months she performed real miracles, so that the Scott establishment was absolutely complete, and absolutely faultless.

And, so, when, at half past four, on the 15th of April, 1880, Mr. Scott, Suzie and Bettina alighted from the Havre express, on the platform of the station at Saint Lazare, they found Mrs. Norton, who said to them:

"Your *calèche* is here, in the court—behind the *calèche* is a landau, for the children; and behind the landau, an omnibus for the servants. The three carriages bear your monogram, are driven by your coachmen, and drawn by your horses. You live at 24 Rue Murillo, and here is the *menu* of your dinner this evening. You invited me two months ago, I have accepted, and even taken the liberty of bringing fifteen people with me. I have provided everything, even the guests. Do not be alarmed! You know them all, they are mutual friends; and from this evening we can judge of the merits of your cook."

Mrs. Norton gave Mrs. Scott a pretty little *carte* with a gold band, on which were these words:

"*Menu du dîner du 15. avril. 1880.*
and below.

Comme à la Parisienne.
"Tristes saumonnées à la russe, etc."
The first Parisian who had the honor and pleasure of doing homage to the beauty of Mrs. Scott and Miss Percival, was a little scullion, about fifteen years old, who, dressed in white, his willow basket on his head, was passing just as Mrs. Scott's coachman was making his way slowly through the crowd of carriages at the station. The little scullion stopped short, on the sidewalk, stood glaring in amazement at the two sisters, and then boldly shouted, full in their faces, the single word.

"Mazette!"
When she saw wrinkles and white hair begin to come, Madame Recamier said to one of her friends:

"Ah! ma chère, there are no more illusions for me. Ever since the day when I saw that the little chimney-sweeps no longer turned in the street to look at me, I knew that it was all over."

The opinion of the little scullions is worth as much in similar cases as the opinion of chimney-sweeps. All was not over for Suzie and Bettina. On the contrary, all was just beginning.

Five minutes later Mrs. Scott's *calèche* was rolling along the Boulevard Haussmann at the slow, measured pace of two admirable horses, Paris numbered two Parisians more. The success of Mrs. Scott and Miss Percival was immediate, decided, and startling. The beauties of Paris are not classified and catalogued like the beauties of London.

They do not have their portraits published in the illustrated journals, and they do not allow their photographs to be on sale at the stationers; there always exist however a little stall of about twenty women who represent the grace, the elegance, and the beauty of Paris—and these women after ten or a dozen years of service pass into the reserve corps, like old generals.

Suzie and Bettina at once took their places on this little stall. It was the affair of twenty-four hours—not even twenty-four hours, for it all was done between eight o'clock in the morning and midnight of the day following their arrival.

Imagine a sort of spectacle in the three acts, the success of which increased with each tableau.

1st. A ride on horseback in the Bois, at ten o'clock in the morning, with the two marvellous grooms imported from America.

2nd. A walk at six o'clock in the *Allee des Acacias*.

3rd. An appearance in the evening, in Mrs. Norton's box at the Opera.

The two new-comers were immediately noticed and appreciated by the thirty or forty persons who constitute a sort of mysterious tribunal, and render in the name of all Paris, a verdict from which there is no appeal. These thirty or forty people have, from time to time, a fancy for declaring *charming*, some woman who is obviously ugly. That is enough. She is *charming*, dating from that day.

The beauty of the two sisters was beyond dispute. In the morning, their grace, their elegance and air of distinction were admired; in the afternoon, it was declared that they had the free, firm steps of young goddesses; and in the evening there was only one voice as to the ideal perfection of their shoulders. The name was won. All Paris, from that time, saw the two sisters with the eyes of the little scullion on the Rue d'Amsterdam; all Paris repeated his "Mazette!" that is with the changes and variations imposed by the customs of society.

Mrs. Scott's salon immediately took shape. The habitues of three or four great American houses went *en masses* to see the Scotts, who had three hundred at their first Wednesday. Their circle increased very rapidly; there was a little of everything in their list: Americans, Spaniards, Italians, Hungarians, Russians, and even Parisians.

When Mrs. Scott related her history to the Abbe Constantin, she did not tell him everything; one never does tell everything. She knew that she was charming, liked to have it acknowledged, and did not hate to be told so. In sort, she was a coquette. Would she have been a Parisian, otherwise. Mr. Scott had full confidence in his wife, and allowed her perfect freedom. He was seldom seen.

He was an honest man, and felt sometimes embarrassed that he had made such a marriage, that he had married so much money. Having a taste for business, he took pleasure in devoting himself entirely to the management of the two enormous fortunes in his hands, in increasing it constantly, and in saying every year to his wife and sister-in-law:

"You are still richer than you were last year."

Not contented with guarding with much interest and skill the investments which he had left in America, he embarked in large enterprises in France, and succeeded in Paris as he had succeeded in New York. In order to make money, the first thing is to have no need of it.

Mrs. Scott was courted, she was courted immensely. . . . She was courted in French, in English, in Spanish, in Italian,—for she knew these four languages,—and this is another advantage which foreigners have over poor Parisians, who generally know only their mother-tongue and have not the resource of international passions.

Mrs. Scott did not drive people out of doors with a stick. She had ten, twenty, thirty adorers at the same time. None of them could boast of any preference whatever: she was the same to all—agreeable, playful, smiling. It was clear that she only amused herself at the game, and never took a serious part in it. She played for the pleasure, the honor, the love of art. Mr. Scott never had the least uneasiness: he was perfectly right in being undisturbed. Moreover, he enjoyed the success of his wife: he was happy in seeing her happy. He loved her very much—a little more than she loved him—she loved him very well, and that explains all. There is a great difference between *well* and *much*, when these two adverbs are placed after the verb: *to love*.

As for Bettina, there was around her a curious chase, a detestable circle! Such a fortune! Such a beauty! Miss Percival arrived in Paris on the 15th of April; a fortnight had not passed before offers of marriage began to rain down. In the course of the first year, Bettina amused herself keeping in this account very exactly—in the course of the first year she might, if she had wished, have married thirty four times.—and such a variety of aspirants.

Her hand was asked for a young exile, who, in certain events, might be called to a throne—quite small, it is true, but still a throne.

Her hand was asked for a young duke, who would make a great figure at court when France—and this was inevitable!—should recognize her errors and return to her legitimate rulers.

Her hand was asked for a young prince, who would take his place on the steps of the throne, when France—and this was inevitable!—should reunite the chain of Napoleonic traditions.

Her hand was asked for a young republican member, who had just made a very brilliant *debut* at the *Chambre* and for whom the future had brilliant destinies in store, for the Republic was now established in France upon indestructible foundations.

Her hand was asked for a young Spaniard, of the highest rank; and it was intimated to her, that the ceremony would take place in the palace of a queen, who lives not very far from the *Arc de l'Etoile*. . . . Her name is found, too, in the *Almanac Bottin*, for for there are queens whose names are in *Bottin*, who live to-day between a notary and a herborist. It is only the kings of France who no longer live in France.

Her hand was asked for the son of an English peer, and for the son of a member of the House of Lords in Vienna, for the son of a banker in Paris, and the son of a Russian ambassador; for a Hungarian count and for an Italian prince; and also for brave little young men who had nothing, neither, name nor fortune. But Miss Bettina gave them all a turn in the waltz; and believing themselves to be irresistible, they hoped to have made her heart beat.

Nothing to the present had made her little heart beat, and and the reply to all had been the same:

"No! no! Still no! Always no!"

Some days after the performance of Aida, the two sisters had a long conversation on this important, eternal question of marriage. A certain name mentioned by Mrs. Scott, provoked the most distinct and energetic refusal on Miss Percival's part.

And Suzie laughing, said to her sister: "You will, however, be forced to marry at last Bettina. . . ."

"Yes, certainly; but I should be so sorry, Suzie, to marry without love. It seems to me that to make up my mind to do such a thing, there would have to be every chance of dying an old maid; and I am not that yet."

"No, not yet."

"Let us wait then, let us wait!"

"We will wait! But among all these lovers whom you have dragged after

you for a year, there have been some handsome, agreeable ones; and it is certainly a little strange that none of them—

"None! dear Suzie, absolutely not one! Why I should not tell you the truth! Is it their fault? Have they been awkward? Would they, had they been more skilful, have found the way to my heart? Or, is it my fault? Can this road to my heart be, perhaps, a horrible, steep, stony, inaccessible road, by which no one can pass? Can I be a wicked little creature, hard and cold, and condemned never to love?"

"I do not think so."
"Nor I, either; I have never felt anything which resembles love. You laugh—and I can guess why you laugh. You are saying to yourself, 'Look at this little girl who pretends to know what it is to love!' You are right, I do not know; but I can imagine a little. To love, dear Suzie, is it not to prefer a certain person to every one, to all the world?"

"Yes, it is much like that."
"And not to be tired of seeing that person and hearing him? Is it not to cease to live when he is no longer here, and to begin to live again as soon as he reappears?"

"Oh! oh! that would be a very great love!"
"Ah! well! that is love as I dream of it."

"And that is the love that never comes?"

"Oh! yes, it does. And yet the person preferred by me, to every one else—do you know who it is?"

"No! I do not know, but I have a slight suspicion."

"Yes, it is you, my darling, and perhaps it is you, my naughty sister, who makes me so insensible and cruel. I love you too much. All my love—you have all my love—there is no room for any one else. To prefer some one to you! To love some one better than you—I never can!"

"Oh, Yes —"
"Oh, no! To love in another way, perhaps, but better, no. He need not expect it, the man I am waiting for and who does not come."

"Do not fear, dear Betty. There will be room in your heart for all whom you should love—for your husband, for your children—and that, too, without making me, your old sister, lose anything. The heart is very little, but it is very large."

Bettina kissed her sister tenderly, then leaning her head coaxingly on Suzie's shoulder:

"If, however, you are tired of keeping me here with you, if you are in a hurry to be rid of me, do you know what I will do? I will put the names of two of these gentlemen in a basket and draw lots. There are two, who, strictly speaking, would not be positively disagreeable to me."

"Which two?"
"Guess."
"The Prince Romanelli!"
"He is one! and the other?"
"M. de Montesson."
"Two. The very two. Yes, these two would be acceptable—but only acceptable, and that is not enough."

This is why Bettina awaited with extreme impatience, the day of their departure for Longueval. She was tired of so much pleasure, of so much success, and so many offers of marriage. The whirlpool of Paris life had drawn her in, from the day of her arrival, and would not release her. Not an hour of rest, or quiet. She felt the need of being left to herself, alone with herself, for a few days at least: to consult and question herself, at her leisure, in the quiet and solitude of the country, to belong to herself again at last.

So Bettina was very merry and glad when they took the train for Longueval on the 14th of June at noon. As soon as she found herself alone with her sister;

"Ah!" she cried, "how happy I am. We can take breath. To be alone with you for ten days for the Nortons and the Turners do not come until the 27th, do they?"

"No, not until the 27th."
"We will spend our time on horse-back and driving in the forests, in the fields. Ten days of freedom. And during all the ten days, no lovers! no lovers! and all these lovers, oh! dear, what are they in love with? With me, or my money! That is the mystery, the impenetrable mystery."
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

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Catholic Union.

A few weeks ago we referred to the organization of a young men's literary society in St. Basil's parish. The members of the Young Men's Sodality held a few preliminary meetings, after which it was decided to form a literary branch under the name of the "Catholic Union."

Dedication at Newark.

The formal opening of the new church at Newark, which is the third erected by Rev. Father Brady of Woodstock in the last seven years, took place last Sunday.

After High Mass had been sung Father Doherty, S.J., explained the forty hours devotion which opened that day. The church, which is built on the site of the old one, is of red brick and has an imposing appearance.

A New Church at Richmond Hill.

On Sunday last the handsome new church at Richmond Hill was opened by Very Rev. J. J. McCann, of Toronto, assisted by Rev. J. R. Teefy, C.S.B., Rev. O. Lynett and the energetic pastor, Rev. P. McMahon.

The new St. Mary's church is of the early English style of architecture, and is built of pressed brick with Ohio stone dressing. It is in length 70 feet, in width 31 feet, and has a seating capacity of nearly 300.

Beetle. Investigate this and see if you can't save beads. Call at 421 Queen street east, cor. Beckville, and you will get all the information that will convince you that you can save beads by buying your coal and wood and flour and feed at Canny's. Telephone 3002.



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